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FROM DISC TO T. V.

Rosemary Clooney, 25-year-old Hollywood singing star, is to-day's most popular T.V. singer, disc recorder, juke box favourite and dance band vocalist. She has 19 years' experience as a 'Canary.'

Hands Off Poor Man's Transport

SEE PAGE 4

Sermons In Stone

* *

By R. CHINNATHAMBI

WHEN Moses received the Laws from God he came down in the morning from Mount Sinai, built an altar and twelve pillars under the hill and made an ark of shittim wood into which he put the testimony of God. The Ten Commandments were inscribed on tablets of stone when they were brought down to the unbelievers.

And God had said "If thou wilt make me an altar of stone, thou shalt not build it of hewn stones. We have no edicts of Moses carved on the rocks of Sinai, for then they would have survived the inclemencies of sun and rain down the centuries.

The rock edicts of Asoka are, on the contrary, in a fair way to last till Doomsday. There are nine of them, four in North India, one in the Calcutta museum, one in Yerragudi district in Kurnool and three in Siddapura on Brahmagiri Hill, Chitaldrug district, Mysore. The Maski edict in Raichur district is the shortest and mentions Asoka by name but the Mysore edicts are remarkable in that they also contain a second edict. The minor rock edicts were the earliest to be issued by Asoka and they contain the first elements of his Dharma. They were fully developed later as in the principal rock edicts in Yerragudi, Maski and on the pillars.

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When I saw the Mysore edicts I was struck by their position, especially the one on a low rock prominently displayed beside a cart-track, which must have been a busy thoroughfare leading into the old site of Isila, a buried city. In modern times we find such notices relating to tyres and petrol and oil on the highway as we enter populous towns. Here some 300 years before Christ the way to spiritual maturity was indicated for all time. "Devaanaampriya speaks thus. Obedience must be rendered to mother and father, likewise to elders; firmness (of compassion) must be shown toward animals; the truth must be spoken; these same moral virtues must be practised. In the same way the pupil must show reverence to the master and one must behave in a suitable manner towards relatives. This is an ancient rule and this conduces to long life. Thus one must act."

●

Here is a call to the good life for the wayfarer and the unbeliever. I have seen the Ten Commandments written in bold letters on the altar of some Christian churches but I am yet to see the Ten Commandments inscribed prominently on rocks! Asoka wanted his scripts of morality to be everlasting and chose an altar of stone. What Asoka wanted was a profound change in the hearts of men, if men were to act in a way acceptable to God. Such a change had transformed him ever since he became a Buddhist. At first he was not very zealous. He says, in the Mysore edicts but great Heaven can be attained only by zealous men, be they of high or low rank. To 'mingle with the Gods' was his high hope. This is the eternal message that he wished to send to the people of Isila through his Governor (a prince royal) who ruled Isila from Suvarnagiri.

●

The three inscriptions in Brahmagiri were actually on the border of Asoka's empire. He had no further interest in territorial expansion towards the South. He lived with his borderers, the Cholas and the Pandyas in friendly concord. The Kalinga war had brought to him in a manner never to be forgotten the horrors of bloodshed. Thereafter he renounced, as the Great Buddha did, the carnal weapons of force. Conquest by morality was the new approach and his Asoka Dharma was the armoury.

The religious attention devoted by the Mysore Government to the preservation of these edicts is praise-worthy. A 'mantap' has been raised and strong iron railings keep off cattle and careless men who cannot be moved by these sermons in stone.

WEEK-END FUN

A tailor was suing a customer for the price of a suit of clothes. Counsel's agreement had been entered into between the tailor and his client to the effect that the latter would have three months in which to pay and as that period had not yet expired the case ought never to have been instituted. On this point the tailor was subjected to a searching cross-examination.

"Nok, sir", said counsel in a domineering tone "if I had ordered that suit of clothes instead of the defendant would you have sued me for the price at this stage."

"No, sir", was the reply.

"Ah!" and counsel beamed round the court with the air of a man who sees victory "and why, pray?"

"Because in your case I would have demanded cash down."

*

For four consecutive nights the hotel manager watched a woman come down to the dining room to fill a jug of water at night.

On the fifth night he said to her, "Madam, if you would ring, that would be done for you."

"But where is my bell?" asked the woman.

"The bell is beside your bed" replied the manager.

"That the bell!" she exclaimed. "Why the boy told me it was the fire alarm, and that, I was not to touch it on any account."

*

An aged couple had been sitting in front of the fire a long time without speaking. At length the husband inquired: "What were you thinking about?"

The wife replied: "I was just thinking how long we had lived together and that it couldn't go on forever like this and the time will soon come when one of us will have to go."

"Yes", assented the old man, "but it's no use to worry about that now."

"No" was the reply, "but I was just thinking that when it does happen I would like to go to Srinagar to live."

*

Ma: "Johnny, there were three pieces of cake in the pantry, and now there is only one. How did that happen?"

Johnny: "Well, it was so dark in there I didn't see the other piece".

*

Govind, a bachelor, had been to call on his sister and was shown the new baby. The next day some friends asked him to describe the new arrival.

Govind replied: "Um — very small features, clean shaven, red-faced and a very hard drinker."

*

"We were slowly starving to death", said the great explorer, at the boarding house table. "but we cut up our boots and made soup of them".

"Sh-h-h! Not so loud," exclaimed a fellow-boarder. "The landlady might hear you."

*

"You've got plenty of nerve. The idea of stealing my chicken and then trying to sell them to me."

"Well sah, I thought you'd pay a better price for chickens you'd raised yo'self. You'd know what you're buyin."

*

Two Jewish partners called in their Scots salesman and said, "Sandy, we are both surprised and pleased wth the amount of business you have done for us this year. It has far exceeded our highest expectations. Without exception your sales have been more than we could possibly have hoped for. Sandy, we are going to give you a cheque for a large amount. And, Sandy, if you do as well for us again next year, we will sign it."

"You look blue, old man."

"I've been rejected."

"Oh, cheer up. There are plenty of other girls, you know."

"Girls be hanged! It's an insurance company that has done the rejecting."

*

A simple countryman saw a gaudily plumaged parrot on the roof of his cottage. He climbed up to make a capture. The parrot looked at him quizzically and said sharply: "What do you want?"

The man touched his cap.

"Beg pardon, sir," he mumbled. "I thought you was a bird."

Lillian, aged nine, was invited to spend a weekend with an elderly maiden aunt. "Honey," her mother said before the girl left, "remember your aunt is very proper. Be careful what you say. For instance, if you want to go to the bathroom, just say, "I'd like to powder my nose, please.'"

Lillian's behaviour was exemplary and her aunt told her so as she was leaving. "Come again, my dear," the aunt invited, "and next time you might be able to bring your little sister Laurie."

"I don't think so," replied Lillian. "Laurie still powders her nose in bed."

THE BEST LAID PLANS...

Crockett in "The Washington Star".

PASSING PAGEANT

Stars emit light all their lives. —Press headline.

Yes, and blight their starers all their lives!

Eyes of great stars all remind us

They make beaux's lives a big pastime,

And decoying leave behind them

A set of fools to be kidded for all time.

*

No more smoking in trams and buses in Calcutta. Fine for transgressors—Press headlines.

Yet the devotees of Lady Nicotine will woo her just the same—in trams, buses, trains, or even—conveniently—in conveniences.

*

Dr. H. C. Mookherji says: "Thoughtful men have always recognised the importance of trees and plants as the base and background of men's life."

Exactly, trees of most varieties, (including chestnut, but excluding the prickly babul) have proved to be the base and background of cupid's victims, in public parks or private orchards.

*

A scribe says powerful officials in Europe and U. S. A. believe quite sincerely that Russia's peace offensive is a trap.

And it is also sincerely believed by high-brows in Russia that the proposed Big Power conference at Bermuda or in a warship will prove to be a claptrap.

*

Signor Alcide de Gasperi, the Italian Premier, has resigned—probably intending to form 'A seaside cabinet.'—Press report.

Is he—er—gasping for breath after being exhausted and weakened after the general election?"

*

"Turkey is grain giant now.

It's now the world's fourth largest wheat exporter.—Press matter.

From 'the Sick Man of Europe, to be the giant of S. Europe is a colossal step—a wonder of the 20th century.

*

The equestrian statue of King Fuad which stood outside Abdini Palace at Cairo has been removed, rather the figure of the King has been knocked down and sent to be melted, but the horse has been kept intact.—Press report.

What is the use of a horse without a rider, a mare without bridle and bit, a torso without the pate, a ship without a pilot, or an air pilot without an Air 'hostess'?

*

'These two men (Tensing and Hillary), on Everest, have preached a sermon that rings around the globe'—The 'New York Times' report.

There are now two sermons that will live, for ages, on this earth—the Sermon on the Mount, and the Sermon on Mt. Everest.

*

The slums are growing (in Urbs prima in Indis), screams a press headline.

They are bound to grow, thanks to the productive powers of our teeming millions. We are now quite used to slum life. What we dread most is the slump in bazaars (except the matrimonial one).

*

A Delhi radio broadcasts a talk on the Damodar Valley project captioned 'A Valley of Hope.'

It is hoped it will ultimately prove a Valley of Hope and Glory, and not vainglory, as some croakers try to make us believe.

KAM.

Sugar Through The Ages

*

By SUDHIR GUPTA

SUGAR is one of our oldest foods. Produced in almost every country in the world from either the sugar-cane or sugar beet, this natural food has been described in the history and literature of the civilized world.

Sugar is the first product in one of the most important life processes. Building with light what the scientists call "photo-synthesis" — makes possible all vegetable and animal life. The mysterious green colouring matter of green plants called "chlorophyll" uses oxygen and carbon dyoxide from the air with water from the soil to build sugar whenever the sun shines on a leaf. The sugar which is produced in the twinkling of an eye is the same material whether extracted from a geranium leaf, an apple or a maple tree.

From India in 800 B.C. sugar-cane was carried to China where soil conditions were ideal for its growth. Historical records show that in 200 B.C., the Chinese emperor was receiving cane as tribute from the kingdom of Funam.

●

Because supplies of honey were far less than the demand, a "honey-bearing" reed which aroused great curiosity and interest was brought back when Alexander the Great returned from his conquest of India. Sweets were very much a part of the culinary life of ancient Athens and the Greek poets spoke lovingly of honey from Mount Hymettos. Throughout the eastern Mediterranean lands, Lebanon, Syria and Israel bee culture was a thriving industry, but supplies of honey were inadequate, so its use was restricted to the tables of the wealthy.

The word "sugar", found in all languages, originated from the ancient Indian language, Sanskrit. Sugar was called "sarkara" which means pebbles or tiny stones. In French, it is—Sucre, German—Zucker, Polish—Cukier, Russian—Sachar, Spanish—Azucar, Italian—Zucchero, Swedish—Socker. A number of Greek and Roman writers refer to a material sometimes called "Indian salt" which "looks like salt but tastes like honey." To them, sugar was a rare and costly curiosity considered to possess remarkable medicinal properties.

●

Spreading westward from India, cane became an important agricultural crop in Persia, Arabia and Egypt. From there, it made its way into Spain and Sicily. The Arabs first saw cane in Persia and brought it with them in their conquests across the northern coast of Africa. Cane finally came into Spain with the Moorish armies in 1517 A.D. Around this time, it also found its way into Syria, Palestine and the Island of Cyprus.

The art of extracting and purifying sugar juices to obtain white granulated sugar lagged far behind the commercial cultivation of vigorous cane plants. In fact, as recently as 300 years ago, sugar refining was considered an art, and a great deal of sugar was consumed as a syrup because of the difficulty of getting a solid product. In India, sections of the cane stalk were chewed as a confection. Not until 500 A.D. was the technique of obtaining crystalline sugar perfected.

The Venetians devised a commercial method of producing white sugar and honoured the inventor of this technique with a prize of 100,000 crowns. The juice was boiled in open kettles until crystals formed. These were washed and treated with materials to absorb colour. In a single year 1413, Venetian ships carried 100,000 lbs. of

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

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FROM THE COOKERY BOOK OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Society Women Here Seem To Fight Shy Of The Kitchen, Says Mrs. Howe

SPECIAL TO THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY

GOD sends meat and the devil sends cooks, says a familiar English proverb. But civilised man cannot live without cooks—more so civilised woman. India's woman of fashion can no more do without a cook, than she can do without lipstick and nail polish.

This has come as something of a surprise to charming, red-haired Mrs. Robin Howe, who is busy collecting material for a book on Commonwealth cooking which a London publisher has commissioned her to write. "Indian Society women seem shy of cooking," she told me. She was intrigued at the oft heard remark: "We have a good cook."

Mrs. Howe, who has travelled in a score of countries and written three books on cooking, is naturally intrigued at the Indian Society woman's attitude. Of course, Mrs. Howe who followed her husband, Mr. Edward Howe, Chief of a Bombay news agency has been in Bombay only a couple of months and has not had much chance to see the working women of India, who not only have to cook, but do a lot of other drudging to keep their homes going. But then these are not the people who would be bothered too much about the culinary art.

NOT AN EXPERT IN THAT SENSE

Mrs. Howe is an "expert" — not by any means the musty, figure, stuffed with theory and statistics, talking with an intolerant air of authority which that evocative word suggests. She travelled the way to expertness through a dinner — an extraordinary dinner that she and her friend Pauline Espir gave in London. Someone obviously contemptuous of cooking has said that at a feast it isn't so much what's on the table that matters as what's on chairs. There were on the chairs at this dinner a dozen stout hearted gourmets; there were on the table 20 different Turkish dishes, which Mrs. Howe had learnt to devise and cook, despite the limitations of the London market. What with the "Glad Eyes", the "Fainting Imam" the "Sweet Heart's Lips" and seventeen more assorted dishes with exotic names and even more exotic flavours, the dinner was success. And most incredible of all, the entire dinner cost £2.

The dinner was a success—such a success that it led to the writing of a book by the two friends, which was published by Peter Garnett last year, under the alluring title, SULTAN'S PLEASURE.

Talking of the Turks, Turkey and Turkish Cookery, of which she learnt a great deal during her stay in Istambul, Mrs. Howe told me that Turkish women, even the educated ones, were very proud of their culinary skill. They may have the best Chefs in the world, but there generally is one speciality, which the hostess makes to her own recipe. There is a lot of meat and garlic in their food, although their diet is varied. They are tremendous vegetable eaters. Turkish markets, she described as "beautiful." They are stocked with some of the best fish in the world. And the Turks are rice eaters.

Listening to Mrs. Howe speaking with restrained enthusiasm, in a lovely little flat at Altamont Road, which the Howes have obtained on a caretaker basis, I was not surprised to learn of the Turkish people's preference for rice. What after all can any one do with wheat, by way of cooking and dressing? And what can one not do with rice?

RICE GIVES WIDE RANGE OF DISHES

From the Peninsular South to Bengal is a vast rice-eating tract, and there are hundreds of different ways of cooking rice. From the "Kadambam" and "Pulihorai" of the south to the many varieties of "kichdi", and "Pulau" of the north, not to speak of "Dhan-Shak," which is Western India's own special contribution, is a rich and wide range of dishes, each with its own combinations, tastes, flavours and spicing. And rice too is the basic ingredient of lots of other eats, including the much-famed "Iddli" and 'Dosa', which on their march from the South have already taken Bombay in their stride and are threatening to overtake all India. For "Dosa' at its classic best one goes to Mysore, where every restaurant has its own special recipe.

I forced myself back from a contemplation of the virtues of "Dosa" to listen to Mrs. Howe's enchanting talk about international cookery. Italian cooking, she was saying was her favourite." It is extremely good. The Italians are a gay people and their cooking is also gay.

How about an international menu? I said. She worked it out for me. Here it is:

International Menu

(1) JAMAICAN FRUIT, NAME: MATRIMONY

Take three star or custard apples, juice of three bitter oranges and a little nutmeg.

Mix the insides of three star or custard apples with the juice of three bitter oranges and a little nutmeg. Leave in the ice-box for two hours. It is called "Matrimony" because it is a mixture of 50 per cent sweet and 50 per cent sour!

(2) GERMAN MILK AND ALMOND SOUP CALLED MANDEL-MILCHSUPPE

Take one oz of Almonds, 3/4 pint of milk, one egg and pinch of salt. Blanch and grind the almonds and leave to stand in cold milk for three quarters of an hour. Add salt, rub through a sieve. Beat the yolk and white of the egg separately. Stir yolk into the milk. Just before serving fold in the egg white.

(3) CHICKEN A LA HUNTER (ITALIAN). NAME: POLLO ALLA CACCIATORA

Ingredients: Four lbs chicken, two ozs of flour, two ozs butter, one large chopped onion, three chopped carrots, one piece chopped celery (optional), two sprigs chopped fresh parsley, pulp of half a tomato, salt and pepper, one bay leaf, a little fresh basil, one wineglass of Marsala wine and one chopped clove garlic.

Cut the chicken into serving pieces, and dredge it in seasoned flour. Heat the butter, and brown the chicken pieces. Remove from the fat, put aside and keep warm. In the same butter, fry the onion, garlic, carrot, celery and parsley until a golden brown colour. Add the tomato pulp, then salt and pepper. Bring this sauce slowly to the boil, add the chicken and then the wine. Simmer until the chicken is quite tender. About 30 minutes should do.

If wine is not available, then it can be omitted and still you have an excellent dish, or use a grape wine.

COCONUT PUDDING (ENGLISH)

Take one cup grated coconut, two eggs, two tablespoons of sugar. Beat the yolk of eggs and sugar together add the grated coconut, and put this mixture into a buttered pie-dish. Bake for thirty minutes, remove from the oven, make a meringue mixture from the egg white and sugar. Pile this on the baked coconut and return to the oven. Bake until a very light brown.

That is no doubt as good an international dish as anyone can concoct—but it is only western.

But next time when Mrs. Howe is called upon to devise an international Menu, she may include something Indian—at least an Indian sweet. How about "Jilebi" or "Shrikhand," one of the innumerable varieties of "halwas" or "barfis," or "Sohan Papdi" or any of the other cloying sweets of the Hyderabad Charminar fame?

MRS. ROBIN HOWE

Understanding the peoples of the world through their cooking habits.

Director Gurudatt, Yeshodara Katju and Meena at the premiere of Shagufa released at Liberty.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Kashmir On The Tapis Again

SHEIKH ABDULLAH SETS PROBLEM FOR NEHRU

THE re-creation of the Department of Kashmir Affairs and the appointment of Mr. Vishnu Sahai as its Secretary was an event of major importance during the week.

The cauldron of Kashmir has been simmering for over a year now. Last year in these days, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah had launched his anti-India campaign. He made no secret of his intentions or designs. He frankly stated that he did not trust Hindu India and he had acceeded to Pandit Nehru and not even to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. In the initial stages he had refused to come to New Delhi. Then came the 'Munich' when Sheikh Sahib accepted the accession of India to Kashmir in respect of three subjects only, namely, Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications. An agreement was drawn up, signed, sealed and ratified by India's Parliament and Sheikh Abdullah's Kashmir National Conference. For twenty-five years the Congress had fought the all-India Muslim League over the issue of Residuary Powers. The same Congress surrendered this basic principle to Sheikh Abdullah without firing a gun. India might still be undivided if similar accommodation was made to the late Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah in the initial stages of Hindu-Muslim struggle for power.

THIS PICTURE & THAT

An assurance for regional autonomy for Jammu and Laddakh was also verbally given. How has this Indo-Kashmir Agreement been implemented.

On the side of Kashmir, by the abolition of dynastic rule, by setting up a separate flag for Kashmir and by promulgation of an ordinance regulating the entry of Indians into Kashmir. On the side of India, by allocating funds for the development of Kashmir in respect of subjects not covered by the Agreement. A Hindu movement for merger of Jammu was launched in Jammu during the year. It was unequivocally condemned by the Congress, which was the Government of the day of the Centre and in the States. According to Sheikh Sahib, the pro-Pakistan movement launched in Kashmir was a counterblast to Jan Sangh Agitation. Beyond verbal assurance, the Delhi Agreement has so far remained a dead letter.

Sheikh Sahib now says that "Trust begets trust". On his own statement the issue is, how much Sheikh Sahib trusted India and 'vice versa.' From the beginning, Sheikh Sahib has refused to trust India; otherwise there was no need for the Delhi Agreement. The fact that India had propped up Sheikh Sahib and had made him the 'de facto' ruler of Kashmir shows this country's trust in him. Having climbed to the summit, Sheikh Abdullah is out to kick the ladder which has helped him to these heights.

Prime Minister Nehru has

(Continued on Page 14)

TRAMS are very much in the news nowadays. While the tram service in Madras has been suspended on the plea that it is a losing concern, Calcutta is up in arms against the increase in tram fares and agitators are indulging in bomb-throwing and arson. Though the tram is essentially the poor man's transport, the B.E.S.T. in Bombay, after municipalisation, is heading towards its abolition. This will add to the financial worries of citizens. So the author of this article raises the cry

I Accuse Our City Fathers

SPARE THE TRAM AND SAVE THE POOR MAN

BY SHANKERPRASAD S. NANAVATY

SPEAKING at a reception to the members of the B.E.S.T. Committee a few months back its retiring chairman, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, said that "during the three years he held the office, vital changes had "been introduced both in the administration and services." Whether these changes have been for the better or for worse, it is for the public to judge; but if we are to sit down to a close and dispassionate analysis of this claim it will be difficult for us to come to any other conclusion, save that we can share Mr. Morarji's hope that this "progress would continue" in the future, only with the mental reservation that its direction will be reversed.

The B.E.S.T. undertaking was originally a private concern and was brought into being with the twin object of providing electric energy and cheap transport to the citizens of the growing city of Bombay. Both these objects come under the sphere of what is called "public utility activities" and, therefore, just to ensure that they were not exploited in the interests of private profiteering, a clause was inserted in the licence regulating their charges and permitting the B.E.S.T. to run the trams in Bombay on a monopolistic basis on condition that their maximum fare should not exceed an anna per journey. The Company accepted this restrictive proviso, because being the sole runner of cheap transport service, it was assured of a large and growing traffic which would enable it to earn adequate profits for its shareholders. And although it asked for and obtained, the concession of charging half-an-anna more per journey on the new tram-routes opened when the original service was extended from Lal Baug in the North and Grant Road in the East to cope with the transport needs of the newly developing areas, it made up for it by charging half the fare on these routes themselves and many other short circuits besides during the slack hours.

Efficient And Cheap

Thus, people could travel from Lal Baug to Parel or from Parel to Dadar and 'vice versa' or only half an anna any time, while a special fare of haff-an-anna was charged for short runs between Flora Fountain and Dhobi Talao or Crawford Market for instance during the slack hours, i.e. from 12 to 4 p.m. This coupled with the right to effect three transfers during a single journey enabled the people to travel from one end of Bombay to the other in any direction at the cost of an anna or an anna and a half at the most; and till the outbreak of the second world war disrupted tram traffic, the B.E.S.T. Co. under private management provided a fairly cheap and efficient transport service to meet the individual and civic needs of the second largest city of India, and to earn a decent profit for its shareholders in the bargain.

The breakdown of tram-services in Bombay during the period of the second world war was partly the result of circumstances beyond the control of the managers of the B.E.S.T. Co., and as such, they could hardly be blamed for it. But it was also partly due to an almost criminal lack of foresight on their part, for if we had not been faced by a deplorable dearth of the necessary spare parts for ordinary repairs and replacements of the service vehicles, this breakdown would, at least partly, have been avoided. In any case, the one vital change in the administration of the B.E.S.T. undertaking which ought to have been made after its acquisition by the Corporation was to make us self-sufficient in the matter of tram-cars and their repair or replacement facilities.

But while this has not yet been attended to, or even attempted all the facilities which the public enjoyed under private management have begun to be gradually withdrawn, and we are even told blatantly and brazen-facedly, that trams are an outmoded means of transport and must be done away with.

Municipalisation And After

There are certain needs which have to be satisfied in the interest of both individual as well as civic or national welfare, and cheap and efficient transport is one of them. When private enterprise fails to do it, either through exploitation or indifference—refusal to undertake particular activities because they will not bring in enough profit—the state steps in by either nationalising existing private ventures or by starting them on its own. But whatever the form of State initiative, its main and ultimate object is to meet individual needs which have a close bearing or are virtually linked with civic and national welfare. Nationalisation can also be justified on the ground that as the State has to undertake certain activities like Defence, Education and Sanitation which can never be paying or even self-supporting, it may as well undertake certain other activities all of which lie within the public sector like running railways, trams and buses or certain key industries which bring in a profit.

However, whatever the motive, the ultimate objective of meeting a particular need as cheaply and efficiently as possible remains unaffected and, therefore, even if the B.E.S.T. Undertaking were taken over by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, not because it was not discharging its functions properly, but because it wanted to augment its revenues by appropriating the profits which that company earned by running what was, after all, a public utility service, the obligation to improve upon that service remains and the B.E.S.T. must necessarily render better and cheaper service after municipalisation than before.

Does it do it? The working of the trams provide an answer to this basic question and let us see what its nature is.

Frivolous Charges

The two main grounds urged in support of the eventual abolition of trams from Bombay are: (1) that they constitute an outmoded means of transport, and (2) that they are working at loss and could not be made to work profitably without enhancing fares. However, both these charges are not merely baseless, but even frankly frivolous.

Hand and bullock carts or horse-victorias are more outmoded than trams and with the advent of the buses and cheap, small taxis which ply at the same rate as that of victorias but more speedily and efficiently than them, the latter have become practically redundant. But while hand or bullock carts and horse-driven victorias ply freely under municipal licence in the streets of Bombay, the trams have become an eyesore to our municipality, or at least to the General Manager of the B.E.S.T. He is, therefore, not only carrying on a persistent and well-planned campaign against the trams as a useful means of civic transport in Bombay, but is also doing his best to curtail them or to make them more costly in an indirect and surreptitious manner. Our City Fathers are either powerless or indifferent to stop these pranks.

As regards profit and loss, basically, it is a secondary consideration, and so long, at least, as the B.E.S.T. makes an over all profit, there would not be the least justification for abolishing them on that score.

Besides, trams worked at a profit in the past, and there is no reason why they should necessarily work under loss.

The cost of personnel may have increased as a result of the rise in the cost of living, but so has the traffic load carried by the trams. As the cost of electrical energy remains the same, the trams can be easily made to work at profit once again, if only an attempt were made to do it. As it is, the emphasis today is on abolition, not on improvement, and therefore, this aspect of the question seems to have been practically ignored.

Competition Of Buses

There is also another factor which deserves consideration in this respect, and that is the competition of the buses. The buses came under private management, but are worked on the same monopolistic basis as the trams and they are free from the competition of any rival service.

Essentially, however, the bus-service is a supplementary service meant for those who are prepared to pay a little more for speed and comfort, and it should not be either construed or used as a rival to the tram-service.

As it is, as the buses are free to charge higher rates and the profits thereof go to fill the same pocket, they are run as a rival to the trams, and it will be interesting to know how far the loss on the trams is due to the competition which they have to face from buses.

Let me cite an example to illustrate this point. The bus service from King's Circle to Parel charges one anna, while the bus-service from Dadar to Mahim charges double that amount, although the distance covered is almost the same, perhaps a little les on the latter. Why? The bus route from King's Circle to Parel runs parallel to the tram tracks and the stops are also practically

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MASKS AND FACES

LISTEN. It is the United Press of India speaking, not I. "Bombay, June 25.— A good-looking young boy, who masqueraded as a girl, was the centre of attraction at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday when he was produced before the Magistrate in female attire. He looked like a perfect girl, dress, make-up, and other touches being what they ought to be.

"According to the Police, the *modus operandi* of the accused, Baboo Ayub, a youth of 20, used to keep a look-out for owner-driven cars parked on the roads. The 'dame' would surprise the owner by suddenly springing into the auto when he was about to drive off.

"Once inside the car, the police stated, 'she' made endearing approaches to the owner, soon followed by threats of shouting for help as a victim of molestation. This, it was stated, would usually end in some money changing hands.

"The Police had received several telephone complaints that a young girl was moving about and cheating respectable wealthy people. On receiving a similar complaint on Tuesday night, Gamdevi Police kept a watch and took into custody Baboo Ayub, who was dressed in a smart Punjabi costume."

Well, it was fortunate that Ayub was. Not all such offenders have that much. Strip-tease dancers have been known to be carted away to Vine Street Station with nothing on except a fan. Obviously, Ayub couldn't go that far. There were physiological handicaps. For all that, it was a brave show, Ayub's.

It is, of course, an old trick, and Ayub was wise in his generation. He knew his "respectable wealthy people" alright, and knew how to play them. Money, as the U.P.I. says, would positively change hands.

It is, as I said and as you probably know, an old trick. In the original version, it was played in train compartments with just one male and one female as the *dramatis personae*. Without any warning, the quiet young maiden would jump up and start tearing off her blouse buttons. She would also rumple up her hair.

And then she would grip the alarm cord firmly by the hand and deliver her ultimatum: "Shell out or I pull the cord and charge you with attempting to outrage my modesty." And just to back up the threat she would pluck out another button or two. I am afraid, Ayub, knowing his handicap, couldn't go that far.

Usually, the pigeon paid. The evidence was too damning to be laughed off,—and Railway Guards are, after all, human, and can fill in the gaps of a torn blouse. So, the pigeons paid. But I know of two cases when the fair bandit was hoisted on her own petard.

In one of these, simultaneously with the damsel delivering her ultimatum, the male of the species developed deafness. He held his ear in the approved fashion of genuine deaf men, and pleaded that he couldn't hear what she was saying. "I can only read messages if they are written."

So, the little lady obliged by dashing off her threat on a bit of paper which she handed to her "victim." And then the 'victim" laughed and asked her to go ahead and pull the cord. For, *he* held evidence which *she* couldn't laugh off.

But this 'check" also became stale, and ladies pursuing the profession grew wise to it. They wouldn't swallow that bait, and said so to the 'victim". Other means had to be thought of.

I am now telling you about the one of these other means. In this case, there was no pretence of deafness. The victim said nothing but went on smoking quietly. It was a large cigar, and the louder she stormed and ranted, the longer were the pulls he had at the cigar. By and bye, he had smoked out half the cigar.

And then she pulled the cord. And the Guard came. And she showed her blouse and a lot of other things. The Guard saw the blouse,—and the other things, and drew the only conclusion possible in the circumstances. The man was still sitting and smoking quietly.

Just when the Guard came to him and asked him to get up and march, he held out the cigar. And then he spoke: "Feel that cigar. Is it warm and burning? See that ash. It is there, all intact,—from middle to the tip. Now, *you* try to outrage her modesty smoking a cigar without the ash dropping out, at least, show me how it is done."

Since then, no girl would travel alone in a compartment with a smoking male.

Personally, it presents no problem to me at all. For, the safest means is not to travel in a compartment alone with a girl. If there is no room elsewhere, take another train,—or walk.

The trouble, of course, lies in hasty conclusions being drawn by guards. I am saying that because I am remembering the case of another guard where the poor man paid very heavily for jumping at conclusions. This happened about thirty years ago, and I had given good publicity to it. But it deserves going over again.

It happened on the station platform of a town in Behar. Never mind which town. A big row was going on in front of the women's compartment because of one obstreperous female who would insist on muscling into the compartment though there was not room even for her little finger in it. And she was a big woman. BIG.

She was veiled from head to instep in her sari, leaving only her hands and feet out for inspection, and they were like those of the village Blacksmith....The Guard couldn't lay hands on her, but the women already in the compartment could,—and did. So, there was a struggle, and a scuffle, and in the course of it, her veil parted.

And two long coils of hair coyly peeped out of the veil. It was one of those magnum sized moustaches, *a la* Kitchner. The Guard saw it and decided that the "lady" was no lady,—not even a gentleman. So, he caught her arm and gave a tug. Next moment, the Guard sprawled on the platform. It was a perfect K.O. delivered by the "lady."

The husband still protested that she was his wife, and was a genuine woman. They laughed at him, but on further insistence, a search was made. A search of her person. Ten women coolies did the search. And then they came out and declared that *she was a woman alright*, every inch of her, — in spite of the moustache.

Talking of moustaches, will you tell me what one is to make of this? It is from "Our Own Correspondent" of our Delhi Congress organ: "Muzaffarnagar, July 7. — An unusual exhibit in an assault case was received on Friday in the Court of the Judicial Magistrate, Muzaffarnagar.

"It was a long flowing beard of a Sadhu of Gogwan village, who was beaten up by villagers. *The beard was snatched away during the beating.* The Court is keeping the exhibit in a sealed cover."

Let him. Apparently, the Magistrate is afraid that the beard might walk out in the night, or something. But, — "the beard was snatched away during the beating"? How is that? Can beards be snatched away during A beating? You see, the reporter does not say that it was a false beard. Can a real beard.....? It is a gristly thought, and does not bear further probing.

PATTER: By Asude

Freedom's Battle Begins In Earnest

VASUDEO BALVANT'S ARMY ON THE MARCH

AFTER ORGANISING A CADRE OF POONA YOUTHS AND RECRUITING AN ARMY OF RAMOSHIS VASUDEO BALVANT PHADKE BEGAN HIS MARCH FOR FREEDOM ON FEBRUARY 23, 1879.

IN THE COURSE OF THE NEXT FEW DAYS THE FREEDOM ARMY OF PHADKE RAIDED A NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND SECURED THE SINEWS OF WAR FROM THE AFFLUENT RESIDENTS.

HIS MEN BEING TIRED, AFTER ABOUT A MONTH OF THE CAMPAIGN, HE GAVE THEM LEAVE TO DISPERSE TO THEIR HOMES FOR REST AND HIMSELF PROCEEDED TO POONA.

By V. S. JOSHI

VASUDEO Balvant set upon the preparation for extricating his nation from the abyss of slavery by the twin ways of instruction and organisation. In 1874 he founded the first school of national education in India, under the auspices of the "Poona Native Institution" of which he became the first Secretary and Treasurer.

Older than Tilak's New English School, this, school has since grown up into one of the biggest schools in Poona and is popularly known as The Bhave School, after one of Vasudeo Balwant's colleagues. The national spirit pervading the instruction in this school, however, soon incurred the ire of the 'loyal' citizens, who tried to bring it into disrepute with false canards. Vasudeo Balvant had therefore to publicly repudiate their allegations by issuing a notice in the local "Dnyanchakshu" almost immediately.

Wide awake to the British exploitation of India, Vasudeo Balvant also embarked upon propagating the facts about the exploitation from the public platform. The collection of his data for this began from his own office, where fat salaried Europeans enjoyed at the cost of Indian workers. With great industry he also marshalled unassailable instances of such exploitation outside his office and began to narrate them in his speeches. At first he himself used to announce the time and venue of his speeches, by beat of drum, at public places in Poona—calling the public at the Shanwarwada ground or other places in the evening. When Vasudeo Balvant rose to address his audience he lost himself in the oration. His listeners would treasure as a precious possession his speeches which were replete with sterling patriotism and full of the most savage hatred of the British rulers of India. The historical walls of the Shanwarwada have also heard the patriotic oration of this first revolutionary of India, along with the later great patriots of India, during the British regime.

In Famine Area

CONTEMPORARY events in India added fuel to the fire of revolutionary urge, which rankled in the heart of Vasudeo Balvant. The Maharaja of Baroda was just then deposed, on the ostensible and yet unproved charge of poisoning his British Resident, but, in fact, for his sympathies with the national cause in the Deccan! The Poona nationalists, including Vasudeo Balvant, were red with anger at this injustice, when the great famine of 1876 enveloped the whole of the Deccan.

Huge hunger-marches stalked the land. Cattle were sold at cheap prices in the city bazars. The districts of Sholapur and Bijapur, even today notorious for annual famines saw over seven thousand people die of starvation. And in the face of these terrible conditions, the British Government made only a show of help to the famine-stricken populace when the bureaucratic governor of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple, prescribed the unilateral ration of half a seer grain per man on the famine works! Enraged at "this sheer mockery of help" as he put it, Vasudeo Balvant could not passively live in Poona, watching the conflagration. It destroyed the peace of his mind. And he left Poona to study the conditions at first hand. He commenced his tour on foot for this purpose and travelled the whole of the famine-affected areas, from Baroda to Indore and Kolhapur to Sangli. The heart-rending scenes he witnessed during the tour made him restless, when with tears rolling down his cheeks he gave the last pie in his pocket to the famine-affected people and returned to Poona with complete loss of faith in the feasibility of constitutional means, for the expulsion of the Britishers from India.

Other Means

ON return to Poona he, therefore, began to devise "other" means to secure the salvation of his Motherland. He was seen, hereafter at routine functions of the Sarvajanik was Sabha; but even then he was engrossed in

Vasudeo Balvant Phadke

thoughts of secret organisation. With an iron determination he exclaimed in agony, "Oh my countrymen! My Indian brethren I am going to sacrifice my life for your welfare. Even after death, I will fight your cause in the court of God!...And what superhuman act can I do? Had not the sage Dadhichi extracted his bones and offered them for the good of Gods? I, too, pray to God likewise that my life may be taken, but my countrymen made happy!"

Vasudeo Balvant began to roundly condemn, the idea of some to win Swaraj by "speechifying and writing lengthy sheets" and defiantly asked, "Who ever got independence without a war?"

If anybody expressed his fear that he would lose his life in the attempt, Vasudeo Balvant would exclaim, "Most of us Indians are fools! Nothing can be expected of them. They want immediate gain. But they are not prepared for patient work. When asked to do anything, they say, 'Yes. But how can this be done? If our acts come to light, we will lose our lives. We would be glad to learn of the ruin of the English. But do not ask for assistance or money for the same!"

His Allies

EXPECTING nothing from the "educated" classes of such mentality in the grand project of his revolt for Indian freedom, Vasudeo Balvant turned to the masses around Poona, consisting mainly of the Ramoshi tribes and tribes of jungle fishermen and Bhils in the more distant parts of his province. The people lived in the hilly region of Maharashtra, once sanctified by the footsteps of Shivaji. Vasudeo Balvant opened negotiations and established close contact with these people. These people styled themselves as "Ramavamshis", Ramoshis and numbered thousands. In the historical past they wielded the command of Shivaji's forts. The loss of Swaraj, however, lost them those posts. The famine of 1876 brought starvation to them. In the investigation into the anti-Sahukar riots in about 1877 many of them were subjected to detention and harassment. And the newly enacted forest laws deprived them of their side occupation of felling trees and selling faggot.

All these adversities had already turned them against the Angreji Sarkar, when Vasudeo Balvant began to move amongst them. He fanned their anti-government feeling, with the frank exhortation that their ills would not end until the British government was destroyed!

The more daring among them were also impressed with a high caste man like Vasudeo Balvant rubbing shoulder with them, sharing their anxieties. Vasudeo Balvant presented their leaders with turbans of honour and gave them money and liquor, which drew them nearer to him. They soon began to see in him their saviour. The smouldering minds of the Ramoshi tribes became ready to strike at the British Raj under his command for the land of their dreams.

The Nucleus

THE Ramoshis visited Vasudeo Balvant's house at Poona, where they came in contact with the Poona youths, who were members of his secret society. These youths were selected through tests in schools and colleges, lectures on national greatness and revolutionary sermons at bazars and temples and secluded places. They were trained in the art of war around the Fergusson Hill or the Gultekdi Hills, and had beautiful bodies through regular exercise. Vasudeo Balvant switched on the city organisation of these youths to that of the tribesmen and organised his army of revolt.

To raise the funds for the revolt for Swaraj, he also opened negotiations with some rich men, whom he assured he wanted their money as loan and would return the same to them after India was free. But the greedy self-interest of the men with fat purses would not persuade them to give him the money! Vasudeo Balvant, however, thought to himself, "Means do not by themselves matter! The ideal to be attained determines their value. If, therefore, these rich men do not voluntarily contribute to the cause of Swaraj, what wrong was there if they were forcibly deprived of their wealth for the sake of Swaraj?" Thinking in this fashion, he decided towards the beginning of the year 1879 to swoop upon the rich men around Poona and elsewhere, for securing the sinews for his war against the British Government. With complete faith in the success of his plans, he would exclaim, if anybody displayed distrust in such attempts: "Ye Fools! I'll show it to you one day! I'll show you how to set things right in a minute." If anybody counselled patience in the hazardous project, he would say, "Patience? The auspicious moment has come! Take up your arms and rush forth to the battlefield."

Implicit Faith

AND Vasudeo Balvant was quite a leader for such a revolt. With three hundred and odd Namaskars as daily exercise, with complete mastery over gun-shooting, target practice and horse riding, he could wield the sword with ease. An expert swimmer, he had prepared himself for the hardy life of a revolutionary ahead. Five feet eight inches in height, his strong arms could be depended upon by his followers to assist them in any crisis. He could speak excellent English and knew Sanskrit, Marathi, Urdu and Hindi. He knew well the contours of the hilly region, which was to be the theatre of his planned revolt. His followers had therefore an implicit faith in his leadership. His grand personality was impressive at the oath-taking ceremony of the new-comers of his organisation, on every Thursday at Poona or at the annual arms-worshipping ceremony of his entire organisation, on the Vijayadashmi Day in the innermost hall of the Raste Wada at Poona.

With such followers and organisation, Vasudeo Balvant at this time had completely lost himself in the thoughts about the struggle for freedom. Recounting the many instances of British atrocities in India, he thus describes in his autobiography the state of his mind during this period. "Thinking day and night of this and thousand other miseries (of Indians) my mind has been wholly bent on bringing about the downfall of the British power in India! I thought of nothing else even while bathing, at religious ablutions, at dinner; and in bed I had no sleep for hours together because of these thoughts. The idea haunted my mind. I used to rise up at dead of night and ponder on how to bring about the end of the British domination over India, until I became almost mad with the idea!"

Thus did Vasudeo Balvant lose himself in the thoughts of liberation of his Motherland!

Call To Arms

THE ideal of Swaraj soon attained a religious sanctity in Vasudeo Balvant's mind. He finally gathered all his trusted followers, numbering two hundred strong in a field near Loni, eight miles from Poona, on the auspicious day of Mahashivratri in the year 1879. They were treated to an inaugural feast and were given the arms. After the dinner, Vasudeo Balvant told them that they would soon have to set out on their mission and

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BRAVE LIFE-MATE

Bai Saheb Phadke, wife of the revolutionary martyr.

Hill Tribes Muster Under Flag Of Revolt

Last Look Round

LIKE the search for the elixir of life and the alchemist's 'philosopher's stone' to trans mute baser metals into gold, the hunt for peace has been alluring humanity since time immemorial. We have it in the Vedic prayer asking for 'Shanti,' 'Shanti' and 'Shanti'. Along with this the Aryans also prayed "Let all people be happy"—"Sarvelokah Sukhino Bhavantu". Many of the followers of the Vedic religion, even today, repeat the same prayer of peace and happiness for all people and all the nations of the world.

As a modern edition of this prayer have come the peace conferences all over the Communist world; and even India, which is neither pro-Communist nor anti-Communist, has had its various editions of peace conferences during the last year or two. The Aryan prayer for peace was both an individual rite and a community function that usually rounded up prayers at temples and at many other religious functions. It is going on even today everywhere these functions are held and in orthodox households all over India or wherever the Indo-Aryans have been living.

But in spite of that Vedic prayer never have the Aryans been known to be peace-abiding. The march of the Aryans into India could never have been achieved by the methods of peace. They had to fight their way against the Dravidians who were the inhabitants the land at the time of the advent of the Aryans in the country. The Dravidians, especially our friends like Shri Ramaswamy Naicker from the South, say that the Northern Indians even today are at the root of all the troubles in the South. If they could have their way, or if they have had the wherewithal to encompass it, they would have sent back all the Northerns not merely beyond the northern bank of the Narmada River, which is supposed to be boundary of the Deccan, dividing it from Hindustan or Northern India, but even beyond the Karakoram range, through the passes of which the Aryans descended into India.

AdventOfBuddha

IT was probably because the Aryans were not peace-loving enough that Gautama began to think of a way out of all human misery which could lead to man's happiness through the path of love and compassion for all sentient beings. But even Gautama Buddha's path did not bag sufficient followers to exterminate war from the face of the world.

It was Emperor Asoka, who, after conquering the widest stretch of land ever ruled by any one single crowned head in India, saw the futility of massacre of human beings and the devastation that strife brought into the world. He turned to the path of the Buddha, the way of winning the affection of the people through love, compassion and what we might today call "welfare work," instead of defeating his rival princes in battles waged with the sword and the torch. He wanted to enthrone justice on a high pedestal and to see that no harm came to any living being. He sent his own son, ministers and officials all over the known world with the message of the Buddha.

The emblem on India's Flag is taken from one of the Asoka symbols—the Wheel of Justice, the Asokan "Dhamma Chakra." And today India's policy is one of peace towards all nations.

But even within the short period of the baby-life of the Indian Republic, India had to fight, and fight for all she is worth, to drive away the aggressors from the soil of Kashmir. Even today we are just at the cease-fire stage on the Kashmir frontier, facing the menace of raids from the aggressor at any time. The threat of aggression itself keeps the Indian Army at its pitch, ready to bare its teeth, if need be.

Big Ambition

DURING the last week, in this connection, two interesting items of news have come to our notice. The first one of these is the arrival of two Japanese Buddhist priests or monks in Bombay. They are Rev. G. A. Maruyama and Rev. G. Imai, a member of the Executive Committee of Religionist Peace in Japan. A number of Buddhist priests from Japan are expected to follow them. Rev. Maruyama lived with Mahatma Gandhi for a number of years at Wardha, according to the report. Rev. Maruyama has the objective as the first step the taking over of the Saddharma Vihar in Bombay and later on opening Buddhist temples in different parts of the country. He hopes to cement Indo-Japanese friendship, which he hopes will help to avert a third world war.

The second news item from Berlin says that two hundred German Buddhists have decided to send a delegation to India to ask the Mahabodhi society at Calcutta to help secure Buddhist scriptures for the Buddhist temple in Berlin. The temple is said to be only one of its kind in Europe. It was built in 1923 by a German doctor, who practised in Ceylon and became a Buddhist monk, it is reported.

It is a 'sign of the times', as one of our contemporaries would put it, that great interest is being evinced by people from the two extremities of the erstwhile AXIS countries in the path of love, compassion and peace of the Buddha. (We are not told whether the Berlin Buddhist temple is in the Communist sector or in the Allies' Zone of Berlin.) **Our friends who have arrived from Japan have, however, decided to avert a third world war, through the "cementing of Indo-Japanese friendship."**

India, as her spokesman Prime Minister Nehru, has averred time and again, is committed to the policy of neutrality, even in a Communist versus non-Communist East-West war. And for aught we know, with his determination, if a third world war comes within his life-time (which God forbid), Prime Minister Nehru is capable of steering the country from the field of conflict. But from all apparent facts whether it would be easy even from the self-interest point of view for Japan to stay out of a war in which the United States of America may get involved against the Communists, it is very hard to say. Buddhists have been there in Japan since centuries and their influence over the warlords of the Land of the Rising Sun seems to have been meagre. It has not been able to hold back Japan from aggression in several lands of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

Tall Claim

HOW then are the Japanese priests who have arrived already in India and those that are likely to arrive in their wake in this country to open Buddhist temples in several parts of India going to influence the policy of the statesmen of their country, in the event of a Russo-American war, it is hard to conceive. It has been already mentioned that Emperor Asoka sent his emissaries to several lands with the message of the Buddha. But none of the nations which turned Buddhist (like China, Thailand and Burma) have been able to banish war even on their own soil. Strife even today is going on in these countries. Even if the Japanese monks now in India and those who may come here later devote their entire life to study Buddhism and return to Japan and propagate the Buddhist faith in their country, whether the militarist Nippon, which is perpetually in need of 'lebensraum' for feeding its overpopulated multimillions, would ever turn to Asoka's path is a moot question. And situated as they are today, it would be a miracle if the Japanese, under such huge obligations to the Americans, would ever forget their militarist nature and stay pacifist, in spite of Rev. G. A. Maruyama having spent a number of years with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha.

We welcome greater friendship not merely with Japan, which is the most advanced country in Asia, but with all nations of the world. And the Japanese Buddhist priests' stay in India and their study of Buddhism are quite welcome. But the claim to be able to avert a third world war through these efforts seems to be too tall. Even whether they would be able to keep their own country out of a third world war if it breaks out between America, their recent benefactor, and the Communists is doubtful, to speak frankly.

Enthusiasm is good for human breasts. But let not our friends go all out making too tall claims for their goodwill missions. That is what we would expect from our visitors and guests.

Only Hope

THE Buddhist German delegation is also welcome to India and their taking scriptures of Buddhism, whether to the Communist or Allied Zone of Berlin, would be really a matter of pride for the Mahabodhi Society. But the Germans have been Christians for centuries and even sent Christian missions to big and sundry nations all over the world. Christ preached the gospel of peace. And yet this message of Christ did not take a hold on the mind of the Germans. Hitler and his hordes devastated country after country, to mention only the latest. Will Buddhist scriptures from the Land of the Buddha help to wean the Germans from militarism where Christ's gospel of peace failed? Prophet Mahommed also preached the religion of Peace, which Islam really means. But have the followers of Islam stuck to the religion of Peace?

The biggest religions of the world, like Buddhism, Christianity and Islam, have not been able to banish war from the face of the globe. It is futile to expect that a miracle that has not happened so far will happen in the twentieth century.

For averting a third world war we will have to turn to the religion of a one-world humanity.

It may be the Four Freedoms of Roosevelt, which, if established in all nations of the world, may avert wars. But till nations and even communities shed suspicion of one other, the way is hard and steep.

Role Of Opposition In India's Parliament

BY HIREN MUKERJEE M.P.

UNDER THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION, IT IS SAID THE PRIME MINISTER KNOWS THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION BETTER THAN HIS OWN WIFE; FOR IN PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY THE OPPOSITION HAS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE TO PERFORM. IN THIS ARTICLE PROF. HIREN MUKERJEE, DEPUTY LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY—THE PRINCIPAL OPPOSITION PARTY IN THE PARLIAMENT —OUTLINES THE ROLE OF THE OP POSITION IN INDIA.

THERE are certain comfortable illusions regarding the character of a parliamentary set-up and conventions accruing therein. They drive mainly from what one usually learns from Britain, so often proudly described as the "Mother of Parliaments". If one looks beneath the surface, however, one discovers that much of the vaunted parliamentary wisdom is based on sedulously propagated myths.

In Britain we hear too often, freedom has slowly broadened down from precedent to precedent. The idea sought to be underlined is that in Britain things evolve slowly, at a respectable pace, illustrating what has been called "the inevitably of gradualness" and ruling out the conception of revolutionary change.

It is discreetly forgotten that in that country Kings have been deposed over and over again, and one of them even beheaded, that from Wat Tyler to the Chartists a tradition of militancy has permeated British politics and that it was only Britains' acquisition, largely fortuitous, of an empire and the consequent ability of her ruling class to throw to the workers some crumbs from their table laden with imperial super-profits that has confounded working-class politics and dulled the edge of social discontent and struggle.

The tenacity with which the British ruling class tries to cling to its empire and the which for example, it stages shich, for example, it stages the medieval mummery of a Coronation so that its fumes will send the people dosing into a kind of torpor, only prove that the rulers of Britain are well aware of a crisis that threatens to blow up the myth of Britain's ineradicable adherence to certain sacrosanct forms of constitutional respectability.

One of such forms, it appears, is the idea of the Opposition in Parliament whose leader in the House of Commons has come lately to be even paid a salary out of the public revenue. The House of Commons is reputedly the world's finest club, and those who congregate there are supposed to be engaged, with all the paraphernalia of stage-mannered seriousness, in a game of see-saw, Government and Opposition alternating their roles from time to time. As in a play, the atmosphere is rather unreal, and there is little, if any, real change when a Labour Government yields place to its Conservative competitor and Vice-Versa. Much in the same way, the Democrats in the U.S.A., no more "Democratic" than the Republicans who in their turn are no more "Republican" than the Democrats, conduct a similar performance. Ability to repeat this kind of performance is supposed to be the yard-stick of parliamentary capacity, and having imbibed this lesson we in India also repeat it whenever an occasion arises and throw gibes, for example, at the Parliamentary ineptitude of the most profoundly civilised of European peoples, the French.

The people of Britain, however drugged they may be by the subtle and cunning propaganda of their rulers, have not always hesitated to express themselves strongly on the banality of Parliamentary party politics. In the 18th Century, when George III wanted not only to reign but also to govern and who opposed the "King's friends" had no real policy and programme to offer the country, a doggerel was heard often in the streets of London:

"What this rogue loses, that rogue wins,
All are birds of a feather,
Let's damn the Ins and damn the Outs,
And damn them all together".

Orthodox parliamentarians believe that whatever the structure of society, there has to be an Opposition in the Legislature and that from time to time the Opposition should in its turn form the Government. This may very well happen in certain circumstances, but it can by no means be an immutable principle. Even if we take the British example, we see that there are certain mining areas in South Wales where a labour candidate is not opposed by a Tory for the simple reason that the latter has no support.

OUT OF DATE

What will happen if in the whole country the composition and the outlook in every constituency is like that? Obviously, elections would be generally unopposed in a Party sense. Indeed, this was the dilemma which confronted Mr. Herbert Morrison a few years ago. What would happen if Socialist policy was a success, if a great bulk of the people were won over and all the constituencies voted Labour? In that case, of course, there would not be a Tory party in Parliament. It was too terrible to think and so Mr. Morrison made the hare-brained suggestion that the ideal composition of Parliament would be two-thirds Labour and one-third Tory! This is the level to which European Social-Democracy deteriorates; this is where "labour lieutenants of the capitalist class" end up ideologically.

In a new society where class war has been eliminated, the see-saw between Government and Opposition playing at politics seems antiquated and somewhat amusing.

There, on account of agreement on social objectives, Party politics of the usual parliamentary pattern becomes out of date. Differences over details of work may persist, but the general line is agreed to by all. Society is integrated.

The pre-conceptions of Parliamentary politics and its normal concomitants as found in Britain do not, thus, represent the alpha and omega of political wisdom. This is a matter on which we should be clear. And certainly, we should not expect in the working of Indian Legislatures today a repetition of what happened in nineteenth-century England.

We have in India today the Congress Party in power in the Centre and also except for a few

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Bihar's Big Industry

BIHAR'S Finance Minister during the last week had to travel in the brake van of a train as he could not find any accommodation on the train, because marriage parties had taken up all the berths, according to a report from Gaya.

Marriage seems to be a big industry in Bihar. There are many amusing stories about marriages coming from the Land of the Buddha. Over Rs. 50,000 are reported to have been spent during the marriage season by old men of villages in and around Gararu and Kochak in Gaya district on the purchase of minor girls in order to marry them. The age of none of the minor girls thus purchased exceeded eleven years, while that of the men varied from 55 to 65! The report says that a large number of such marriages were performed in this area this year.

But a bridegroom in the fifties had to return disappointed from a village in Muzafferpore district as the 12-year-old bride had the courage to refuse to marry an old man. Some guts in that!

But the topping news comes from Dehri-on-Sone. A bride taken to her husband's place at Behea asked her spouse to serve her food and bring a glass of water. When she was rebuked by her father-in-law's people she retorted that her husband was purchased for a large sum paid by her father and as only slaves were purchased, she had a right to command him. According to the report "This had due effect and those who rebuked her were put to shame." A considerable sum was paid by the bride's father as "tilak" (dowry).

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Tale Of Rejected Rarities

STAR ITEMS HAVE OFTEN HAD HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

IN philately, more than in most other hobbies, it is fatally easy to be wise after the event. Many men are alive today who would have been millionaires if they had saved up some of the classics which they consigned, through ignorance or indifference, to the waste basket.

One does not have to be a centenarian to have been alive when Penny Blacks were being sold at less than a penny apiece. Nor does one need to be past the biblical span of human kind to recall a time when most of the classics which now sell at hundreds of pounds were to be had for the taking at a few shillings per specimen.

In most cases it was the sheer familiarity of the material that bred a hearty contempt for it. Who, for instance, would think of a stamp as a treasure when many of the people who did save them had used them to ornament their walls?

There was no such thing as 'catalogue value' in the halcyon days of philately. The further the country of origin—the scarcer the stamp; this, at least, appears to have been the view of most of the early collectors, one which explains why a French lady who possessed several of the excessively rare Mauritian primitives gave them—most willingly!—in exchange for the comparatively commons 'Suns' of Montevideo.

In the absence of authentic information about particular stamps, conditions were chaotic. A stamp that is today valued at a lakh and a half of rupees and more was sold by its original owner at a pittance of four rupees! And despite possible exaggerations that may have crept into the telling of the tale, it is one of the most popular philatelic legends that the fortunes of the world-famous firm of Stanley Gibbons were founded on a sack full of Cape Triangulars that a couple of half-witted sailors thrust on young Gibbons in return for a five pound note.

Evolution

All this time, of course, the hobby was developing, slowly but surely, into an organised pursuit, with its own set of rules, its own standards of valuation and even its own code of ethics.

The earliest catalogue compilers worked on a hit-and-miss basis, and many of the prices they attributed to various specimens were fantastically out of touch with reality. Another commonplace occurrence was the inclusion of 'duds' and bogus issues of every kind, some of these purporting to be issues of places which in fact existed only in the minds of their sponsors.

By the 'eighties, however, the stamp market began to find its true level and enthusiasts who had been content to exchange with fellow-collectors on a 'piece for piece' basis, found to their chagrin that they had given away small fortunes in return for items that were common enough to be offered in bulk lots!

Although what might be called the 'error angle' has been tremendously played up in the press these last several years we still get people unversed in the intricacies of the hobby returning to the post office specimens defectively printed.

For instance a small post office in Hong Kong issued a sheet which the printers had forgotten to perforate. The counter clerk probably cursed under his breath, but like a dutiful servant of the public he got out his scissors and neatly separated most of them, selling them off to whoever asked for them, blissfully unaware that he was handing out howling rarities.

If this sort of thing could take place a dozen years ago, it can well be imagined what would happen a half century ago when stamp publicity was not quite so highly geared. In those days, if customers were sold a defective sheet they promptly took it back to the post office and demanded a refund!

Bad Beginnings

In many cases what are the prime favourites of today started their careers under a cloud. The Canadian Jubilee issue was available for a song decades after it had gone off sale, the early United States commemorative series suffered a like unpopularity in the earlier stages.

Sometimes the criticism of the public became so vitriolic that an issue had to be withdrawn immediately, giving rise to philatelic plums that modern collectors would give their eye-teeth for.

The United States was among the earliest countries to go in for pictorials. It was also among the pioneers of the long pictorial set. After a long line of semi-official local posts 'Postmaster's Provisionals' and regular issues bearing presidential portraits, the United States came out, in 1869, with her first really 'pictorial set'.

Leaving aside minor varieties, which exist in every value to plague—and delight—the student, there were ten stamps in all. Three of these bore presidential heads—1c Franklin, 6c Washington and 90c Lincoln; the remainder were pictorials.

The 2c showered an express rider with the design adapted from one of the earlier 'Carrier' stamps, and strongly reminiscent of one of Constable's hunting scenes; the 3c depicted a wood-burning locomotive with its huge and distinctive smoke-stack; the 10c and 30 values showed the American eagle and the Arms of the United States; the 12c depicted a mail steamer ploughing through an angry ocean; the 15c value portrayed the landing of Columbus on the shores of the New World and the 24c gave a view of signing of the Declaration of Independence.

In order to make sure of the success of the issue, the Government organised contests for suitable designs and also asked private Bank Note companies to send in designs. The issue, when released to the public, was well off the beaten track.

The usual oblong format had been discarded in favour of a smaller square, the conventional heads had given place to pictures, a 'grill' device had been laid on the back of the stamps as a security measure to prevent the removal of cancellations, and, as a final measure to woo public approval, the higher values had been printed in two colours.

Nasty Jolt

The authorities were certainly unprepared for the storm of violent disapproval that greeted the new issue when it was proudly offered to the world at large on the first of March, 1869. The New York Tribune castigated the stamps in its editorial columns. The public howled when it saw that the stamps were square. Everybody thought the stamps too small. And the poor picture were greeted with such an outcry that all concerned in their choice and production perforce had to hang their heads in shame!

The 2c value bore the full brunt of the public antagonism, and the picture (of the Pony Express rider) was nicknamed 'Booth's Death Ride on the Flying Rat'. The ten cent happened to be printed in yellow—and the critics yelled that it was 'dirty', 'bilious' and 'made them sick'! The Flags which appeared on the thirty-center were promptly dubbed 'rags in a junk store' while there were several unsavoury comments about the drab frame of the 6c Washington and the off-balance frame of the 90c Lincoln design.

Last Straw

But the crowning indignity, as far as the public was concerned, came when some sheets were found to have been printed with the pictures inverted. The uproar grew so violent that Government was compelled to withdraw the issue, replacing it with a set produced, in frantic haste, along more conventional lines.

Fifty thousand of the top value had been printed, and four hundred MILLION of the letter rate three cent stamp. The other values fell somewhere between these extremes. Balances on hand were destroyed after withdrawal. Quantities destroyed are unknown but it must have been a fair proportion of the total printing at least as far as the lesser used values was concerned, since the set was intended as a regular definitive issue to be placed on sale till sold out.

Once the stamps had been removed from the post offices, the wave of public hysteria died down as suddenly as it had sprung into being, and a few brave souls actually came forward in praise of the fine engraving and—surprising! —even the designs.

Respectability

Even the worst abused issues become respectable once they have attained the status of classics. It is no different with the U.S. pictorials of 1896. Today specialists are proud to make a study of them — provided, of course, they have the means—and catalogue editors find it profitable to include several shades and other varieties in their lists.

The inverts of the 1869 U.S. issue are an instance of what was said at the start of these notes: the ignorant often reject stamps which are, in time, to become intensely valuable. It is almost certain that several sheets of these inverted designs found their way into the post offices. A fair proportion of these would have been detected by the stamp vendors and rejected out of hand. The rest were offered for sale to the public, and the public, being unused to Columbus and his men standing on their heads, took the stamps right back for exchange with specimens that followed the laws of gravity.

In point of fact, what are known loosely as 'inverted centres' are actually inverted frames, since the centres of these U.S. stamps were printed at the first operation and the frames went second. Of the hundreds of specimens that must have been printed, under fifty are definitely known to be in existence at the present time, the rest having been consigned to the incinerator.

Prices for these rare errors did not rule very high at first, for instance a BLOCK OF FOUR of the 24 cent invert fetched the miserable sum of twenty dollars when it was sold in Liverpool towards the end of the last century. The complete set of three inverts fetched $400 about the same time. When the fabulous collection of the great Ferrari was sold after the last war, these inverted stamps were still selling at far below their true market level. But in the 'thirties they started moving up by leaps and bounds, for collectors had at last realised how excessively rare they really were.

The self-same block of four that went for dol. 20, realised dol. 25,000 barely forty years later. The cheapest mint variety of these inverts now catalogues at dol. 6,000 the others stand at dol. 8,000 and dol. 10,000. An article in the 'International Stamp News' of New York (on which these U.S. notes are based) estimated tha eight Mint and forty used specimens have so far come to light, the break down being as follows:

Mint: 15c (2); 24c (2); 30c (4) — Total 8 copies.

Used: 15c (16); 24c (16); 30c (8)—Total 40 copies.

The face value of all the forty eight stamps so far discovered — mint as well as used — is a little over ten dollars. The same stamps are at present quoted in the catalogues at upwards of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars — and $150,000 in any man's language, is a pretty stiff price to be asked to pay for scraps of paper that only a few generation before had been heaped with opprobrium and likened to 'Rags in a Junk Store.'

New Hebrideans

Shown above is one of the values in the new series for the New Hebrides Anglo-French Condominium. Subjects are scenes drawn from Island life. The denominations of the set range from 5c to five gold francs.

Spain Follows Mozambique

Ifni, Spanish Sahara and Spanish Guinea are all commemorating Colonial Stamp Day (November 23rd) with special pictorial issues. Spain has evidently taken a tip from Portugal, her neighbour across the way for the Ifni and Sahara sets will feature fishes, a tacit, if rather obvious compliment to the popular recently obsolete series from Mozambique. Guinea will feature butterflies—also a plagiarism from the current Mozambique set!

Four stamps will figure in each set, values being 5c plus 5c; 10c plus 5c; 15c; and 60c. The charity surcharge on the lower pair will go to help local causes.

UN UPU Sales

The United Nations Postal Administration has announced the totals of the first day sales of the recent design commemorating the Universal Postal Union. The stamps were issued on June 12th. 242,692 three-cent stamps and 231,795 five-cent stamps were sold, and a total of 231,627 covers were serviced with First-Day Cancels

New UN Cachet

An agreement has been reached between the United Nations and the postal authorities of the United States by which all registered mail handed in at the United Nations post officers will receive a special distinctive cancellation. The letters 'U.N.' and 'N.Y.' will appear between the loops of the cancellation stamp.

New Swede

The sesquicentenary of the birth of the Swedish engineer and inventor John Ericson is likely to be marked by a commemorative stamp. Date is 31st July.

Forthcoming Italians

Italy is planning a new definitive set showing a woman's head adapted from an ancient coin of Syracuse. The Italian tourist trade gains the country a fairly large quantity of foreign exchange, and stamps are being geared to tourist propaganda.

On the commemorative front, five 25 lire values will be issued in honour of:

(1) Third centenary of birth of Arcangelo Corelli, celebrated composer who did much for the advancement of the violin.

(2) Fifth centenary of the birth of the famous painter Signorelli.

(3) Fifth anniversary of N.A.T.O.

(4) International Agricultural Exhibition.

(5) Seventh Centenary of the birth of St. Clare, who devoted her life to the relief of the sick and poverty-stricken.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

FOOTBALL IS VERY MUCH IN THE LIMELIGHT IN THIS CITY MAINLY DUE TO THE VERY DELICATE POSITION THE LEADING SIDES HAVE CREATED IN THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE AT THE COOPERAGE. FOUR TEAMS —INDIAN NAVY, TATA SPORTS, INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE AND DYNAMOS ARE IN A NECK TO NECK STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY, AND UNLESS AN UNTOWARD INCIDENT OR LAPSE ON THE PART OF ANY ONE SIDE OCCURS, IT WILL BE A GOAL AVERAGE THAT WILL DECIDE THE ISSUE. HERE, TATA SPORTS HAVE THE BRIGHTEST CHANGE.

The First Division League is being played in boots throughout and compulsorily. Judging by the day to day performances of teams considerable improvement has been maintained and the standard of the game in the City has certainly made good progress, so that the rest of India has an example to follow and the seoner they do it the better for them. Bombay may well take pride in giving the lead, especially as the All-India Football Federation has taken a decision to play the National Championship in boots. Bombay now have a very good chance of winning the Santosh Trophy which is awarded to the National Champions.

A GLANCE AT THE SIDES

Taking a glance at the sides participating in the First Division of the Harwood League, Tata Sports have the best balanced side; their defence is fearless and robust; their attack is wily and penetrating, but their weakness lies in the intermediate line. This can be remedied with the reserve talent they possess. The Indian Navy are a hardy and heavy lot; they have steadied their defence network, but have failed to fix their forward line with good goalgetters. India Culture League, twice holders of the League, are well up in their attack and intermediate line; however, their deep defenders A. D'Sa and Walter D'Souza

Quite a tussle for the ball between the barefooter and the shodded player.

seems to be unreliable. Dynamos also possess a good defence and a powerful set of wingers, but their inner set are lethargic.

members gate next time.

The WIFA have been impartial, so they say, but there are instances, I can point out, when the most unexpected has happened. Only recently, Globe Sports Club were deprived of fifty percent of their gate money because there was indiscipline in their ranks. They appealed, but were told that no order could be rescinded for a period of three months. At the WIFA Committee meeting, I understand, somebody proposed cutting I.C.L.'s gate money by fifty percent as well, as a punishment, but the members seemed rather scared to go against I.C.L., maybe because their gates would suffer or because I.C.L. has quite a few staunch supporters on the Committee.

Some of the committee members seemed rather vexed at this sort of action and actually considered resigning from the committee, but they are there to safeguard the interests of the game. A question as to whether the problem would be brought up again is out, because no ruling of the W.I.F.A. can be rescinded for a period of 30 days.

Schools Hockey Coaching

News from hockey headquarters in Bombay during the monsoon comes like an off-season shower, but since it is a scheme to foster talent among youngsters, particularly in schools, it deserves the fullest blast of encouragement; as well as thoughtful and careful planning.

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association has at long last decided to bring our youngsters to the forefront in order that material for the future Indian Olympic side may be gathered easily after months or years of training. Youth must indeed be moulded at the right moment to fill the vacancies that may be caused in our side that will have to keep the country's colours flying in the international field.

But little did I imagine that a hockey organisation of such a high bearing as the B.P.H.A.—that boasts of such veteran hockey players like Cyriaco D'Souza, Norman Fernandes, Nelson D'Souza and Fred Souza—needed a minister and that too the State's Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai to tell them what to do about the training of our youngsters and their responsibility to youth in the City.

C.M.'s XI

The B.P.H.A. have an idea that after they have selected a team to be called the Chief Minister's XI, they will put the team into practice for big game temperament by playing them in the senior hockey league and also the major knockout tournaments. This idea is simply ridiculous and may only tend to dampen the spirits and the ambition of these youngsters. At the hands of these senior players or teams it is absolutely certain that our youngsters will be annihilated and humiliated. Instead, this could be achieved in stages and a gradual build-up given as the teams are able to face better opposition.

Principals of schools who have been asked to nominate four of their best players should see to it that only those worthy are selected.

Good Tackle

Booted play has brought in good soccer at the Cooperage this season, but there is room for improvement. A Navy player here tackles a goalkeeper.

Football Showdown

INDIA Culture League, Bombay's soccer idols, caused quite a breeze at the Cooperage two weeks back. The team refused to use any other passage, but the one through the member's lawn. A plea by their own club secretary produced no result. Then, Thomas and Sanjiva were concerned in a wordy duel, which later on almost turned out to be a free fight with one of the members; but the timely intervention of a committee saved the day.

The W.I.F.A. decided to call a meeting and consider what steps should be taken to remedy the situation and punish the players, but the meeting of their committee showed little of backbone and more of condescension. I.C.L. escaped without even a warning but were even placated by being allowed to come through the

EXCITING FINISH IN MADRAS CHAMPIONSHIP

THE recently concluded Madras State Chess Championship had an exciting finish as every game had a bearing on the decision of the prize-winners. G. S. Dikshit won the first prize with eight points.

G. S. Dikshit and O. L. V. Rajaram had lost one point each by the final round while D. Venkayya had lost 1½ pts. It was a narrow race for the victory.

The Venkayya-Rajaram was a well fought affair and Rajaram playing Black became impatient to lose a valuable point which might have secured him the second place.

G. S. Dixit played with B. S. Ramachari and winning a Pawn early in the game sealed his rival's position for a neatly executed win. Had Dixit lost this game he would have been relegated to the third place.

V. T. R. Jayaram was unfortunate in losing his berth in the prize winner's list with an oversight in his game with S. R. Jagannathan.

The final scores were:—G. S. Dixit 8, D. Venkayya 7½, O. L. V. Rajaram 7, K. V. Nilkantham 5, V. T. R. Jayaram 4, S. Narayanasarma 3½, J. R. Krishnamurthy 2, S. Vaidyanathan 1 B. S. Ramachari 3½ (1 adj.) S. R. Jagannathan 2½ (1 adj.).

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Keres shows dazzling skill in the following game. The attack is a brilliant example of attacking play.

WHITE:—Paul Keres.
BLACK:—V. Smylov.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 4. B-Kt5, B-K2; 5. P-K3, Castles; 6. Kt-B3, P-Kt3 (*1); 7. PxP, PxP (*2), 8. B-Q3, B-Kt2; 9. Q-B2, QKt-Q2; 10. Castles (*3), P-QR3; 11. B-KB4, P-R3; 12. KR-Q1, Kt-K1; 13. QR-B1, B-Q3; 14. Kt-K2 (*4), Q-K2; 15. BxB, QxB (*5); 16. Kt-Kt3 (*6), P-Kt (*7); 17. P-KR4 (*8), P-KR4 (*9); 18. Kt-Kt5, P-QB4; 19. B-B5 (*10), PxP (*11); 20. B-K6 (*12), P-Q6; 21. QxP, Kt-K4 (*13); 22. Q-Kt1, PxP (*14); 23. P-B4, K-Kt2 (*15); 24. PxKt, QxP; 25. R-B1, RxR Ch; 26. RxR, Kt-Q3 (*16); 27. KtxRPCh (*17), K-R3; 28. Kt-B6, QxP ch; 29. K-R1, Q-Q5; 30. KtxKP (*18), QxP ch; 31. K-Kt1 (*19), P-Q5 (*20); 32. Q-B1 ch, P-Kt4; 33. Q-B7, Black resigned.

(*1) Black's system of defence was one time considered the best way to meet the Queen's Gambit. But that was a long time back.

(*2) White exchanges Pawns in order to block the diagonal of Black's Queen Bishop after ....., B-Kt2.

(*3) White could also have safely castled Queen Rook, as Black's Queen Knight Pawn prevents his Queen from reaching QR4 or QKt3.

(*4) The Knight uncovers an attack on the Queen Bishop file. There is another object too.

Recapture By Knight

(*5) Black could have recaptured by 15....., KtxB; as 16. QxP is impossible on account of 16....., QR-B1 winning the Queen. The Knight would have been centralised and the Rooks mobile.

(*6) The purpose of the Knight moves is now clear. He threatens to dominate the board by occupying B5.

(*7) To meet the threat, Black is forced to make this weakening move.

(*8) White intends to push on with the Pawn, and hit out at the vulnerable Knight Pawn.

(*9) This threat too is met but a new weakness is created.

(*10) Brilliant and unexpected! White brings a sharp attack. The intention is 20. BxKt, QxB; 21. KtxRP, and if 21....; PxKt? 22. Q-R7 mate.

(*11) If 19....., PxB; 20. KtxP (B5), Q-B2; 21. Kt-K7 ch, K-Kt2; 22. Q-R7 ch, K-B3; 23. Kt-Kt8 ch, RxKt; 24. QxP mate.

(*12) Another beautiful surprise! The threat is 21. QxP ch, and 22. Q-R7 mate.

(*13) The point of the previous move. The Knight not only guards the Knight Pawn, but gains time by attacking the Queen.

Knight Stands By

(*14) The alternative 22...., Kt-B2 would be met by some pretty Knight play: 23. Kt-B5, Q-Q1; 24. Kt-R6 ch, K-Kt2; 25. Kt (R6)xP, KtxKt; 26. BxKt, RxB; 27. RxKt, R (or Q)xR; 28. Kt-K6 ch, winning the Queen.

(*15) The Knight must not move as 24. QxP ch, would force mate.

(*16) This prevents the Rook check but White has some trumps left. Correct was 26...., Kt-B3, then if 27. RxKt, KxR; 28. Q-B1 ch, K-K2; 29. Q-B7 ch, K-Q3; 30. QxB, QxKt (Kt6)!

(*17) Black must not take the Knight, as the reply would be 28. Q-R7 mate.

(*18) LOOKS RISKY AS WHITE'S KING SEEMS TO BE EXPOSED, BUT KERES HAS EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL.

(*19) Now he has various winning ideas. If 31...., R-QB1 then 32. R-B4, Q-Kt6; 33. R-B3 followed by 34. R-R3 ch is decisive.

(*20) At last the Bishop has some scope, and prevent's White's Rook from occupying B3—but it's too late.

RUY LOPEZ

With superior development a player easily holds the upper hand—this is classically demonstrated by Dzagurov in the following game played in the 1939 U.S.S.R. tournament.

WHITE:- F. Bogatyrchuk.
BLACK:- Dzagurov.

1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, Kt-B3; 5. Castles, P-QKt4; 6. B-Kt3, P-Q3; 7. Kt-Kt5 (*1), P-Q4; 8. PxP, Kt-Q5 (*2); 9. Q-K1, B-QB4 (*3); 10. QxPch (*4); K-B1 (*5); 11. P-QB3, Kt-Kt5 (*6); 12. KtxBP, Q-R5 (*7); 13. QxP (*8);, Kt-K7ch (*9); 14. K-R1, QxP; 15. QxKBch (*10), QxQ; 16. P-Q4 (*11), Q-K2; 17. Kt-Rch (*12), K-K1; 18. Kt-Q2, Q-R5; 19. P-KR3; Q-Kt6: 20. White resigns.

Losing Valuable Time

(*1) Black's last move aims to remove White's attacking Bishop by 7. ....., Kt-QR4. White now wins a Pawn at the cost of valuable time.

(*2) The point of Black's Pawn sacrifice. Much inferior is 8. ....., KtxP; 9. Kt-BP, KxKt; 10. Q-B3ch, K-K3; 11. Kt-B3 with a powerful attack.

(*3) Black does not waste time saving Pawns, when he can get more pieces into play.

(*4) Better than this obvious move was getting rid of Black's powerfully centralised knight first by 10. P-QB3, KtxB; 11. QxPch, B-K2; 12. Pxkt.

(*5) The only move, but good enough. Now comes the reaction which follows a premature attack.

Black threatens to win a piece by 11...., Kt-Kt5 attacking the Queen and Knight. White could not then protect his Knight by 12. Q-B4 as 12...., Kt-K7 ch would cost his Queen.

Chess

(*6) A vigorous move which gives White no time for defensive moves. If White retreats his threatened Queen by 12. Q-K1 then comes 12...., KtxB; 13. PxKt, QxKt; 14. P-Q4, Q-R5; 15. P-R3, B-Q3 and wins.

(*7) Certainly not 12...., KtxQ; 13. KtxQ. and much superior to 12...., KtxKt; 13. Q-B4 ch. etc.

Diagonal Is A Must

(*8) White's Queen must stay on the diagonal in line with his KRP to avoid being mated. He cannot do it by moving 13. Q-B4 or 13. Q-Kt3 as 13.... Kt-K7 ch. wins the Queen.

(*9) With so many pieces trained on the King Black's attack must be successful. But the manner in which he forces the win is highly entertaining.

(*10) Desperation—if 15. R-Q1, Q-Kt8 ch; 16. RxQ, Kt-B7 mate.

(*11) White blocks the Queen's path, as he sees that 16. KtxR ch. at once loses by 16...., Kt-B7 ch; 17. RxKt ch, QxR followed by 18...., Q-Kt8 mate.

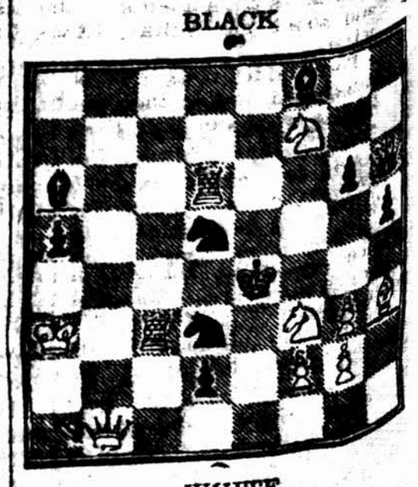
(*12) A last faint hope; if 17...., K-Kt1 18. P-Q6 ch. wins Black's Queen.

—*Bhalchandra V. Khare*

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 44

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 43 Keymove:— R-B1.

Between You And Me

By Me

PANDIT NEHRU'S declaration at a public meeting that youths should not crave for government jobs has more the pious tone of a homily than realistic advice. Ever since the recent recession in trade and industry, unemployment is on the increase and job-hunting has become a daily game.

When "No Vacancy" boards stare the applicants at the porch of every commercial office, there is no reason why they should not invade the Secretariat or government offices for something to turn up. Moreover, the attraction of a government job will always be there, so long as there is a big gap between official and non-official service.

* * *

The pay, promotion and prospects of a government job have not the glamour of the "Burra Sahib" regime of the British days, but still it is the only job where people feel a sense of security and fairplay. The chances of pension and "peerage" in the shape of official recognition are still there. Government servants are the most favoured lot and enjoy certain rights and privileges which are denied to their prototypes in non-official life. The Union Public Service Commission advertises many jobs in which age limit is relaxed in favour of government servants and Harijans. Moreover, when a government servant is transferred from one place to another, the Government provides accommodation for him even at the cost of other citizens.

* * *

The lure of government jobs will continue unabated, so long as service conditions in commercial offices remain unsatisfactory. The tenure of a private job has become precarious and the last week of a month gives a palpitating sensation to the employees due to the fear of issue of notices. There are no grades or increments, save according to the whims and fancies of the boss. Governments both at the Centre and in the States and leaders of the mercantile community have made touching references and shed crocodile tears at the plight of the middle classes. The latter "have gone with the wind" by the indifference of the Government and the hostility of employers.

* * *

From all accounts, it looks as though the Government is not a friend of the middle class. While beneficent legislation has been passed to ameliorate the conditions of the working classes, the clerks and other executives in the same office do not come within its purview. One is puzzled why the State Governments have not included these categories of workers in the Industrial Relations Act and made them co-sharers of benefits with labour. This has led to double standards in business morality, the labourers getting bonus and increment and the other categories being completely left out. There are many factories and industrial establishments in Bombay where the wages are promptly paid to the workers according to the Payment of Wages Act, while the rest of the staff remains in arears for months. If the Government cannot even ensure prompt payment of salaries to clerks and other executives industrial establishments, the less said about the Welfare State, the better.

The middle class cannot be rehabilitated, unless the benefits extended to labour are given to it as well. From the point of view of social justice and other equitable considerations, it is the duty of the Government to see that service conditions in business offices and industrial establishments are levelled up to those obtaining in government offices. Till such a happy consummation materialises, the craving for government jobs is bound to continue.

* * *

THE party system of government, based on the power of the polls, generates hot air and political bickerings during the elections. But after the elections, the political heat and dust subside and parties go their own way accepting the verdict of the electorate.

There is not even a tinge of political acebrity between the government and the opposition. As a matter of fact, before launching epoch-making policies, Mr. Churchill invites Mr. Attlee and confers with him on the pros and cons of far-reaching measures. This, as a rule, brings about a certain continuity of policy, despite the changes in the fortunes of the ruling party.

An Indian visitor who had lately been to America was impressed with the spirit of "camaraderie" between the Democrats and the Republicans, though they hurled names at each other during the elections. Another noteworthy feature is the world tour of Mr. Adlai Stevenson for a spot study of the nations and countries, including India. It speaks high of political standards, that though Mr. Stevenson is a political rival of President Eisenhower, he has not said a word against his policy in his statements and speeches, and on

Prithvi Raj embracing Premnath at the "premiere" of the picture Shagufa released at Liberty.

the other hand, pleaded with nations for a better understanding of the American aim and policies.

* * *

India and other countries which are wedded to the democratic way of life should also imbibe this spirit of "forgive and forget" after elections. The tirades and fulminations of leaders like Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Prakasam, with or without provocation, show the utter lack of democratic traditions. It should be said to the credit of Pandit Nehru that on major policies like the Five-Year Plan he invited all opposition leaders and parleyed with them to ensure the largest common measure of support. In his recent talks with Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, both the leaders agreed to differ; but both of them parted with a warmth of feeling and great respect for each other. This is a token of the spirit of "camaraderie" to come.

* * *

Events in Pakistan are moving in a democratic way since the advent of Mr. Mohammad Ali as the Prime Minister of the country. He is out to break the political cobwebs and party "purdahs" of the previous regime. In a recent reception at the Beach Luxury Hotel in Karachi, Mr. Mohammad Ali was going round meeting the guests, when he found Mr. Suhrawardy in a corner. He dragged the latter to the dais and asked him why he had been hiding near the wall. Mr. Suhrawardy said, being the Opposition leader, he did not want to embarrass the Prime Minister by occupying a prominent place.

* * *

Mr. Mohammad Ali replied, "Why should I feel embarrassed? After all, you had been my guide and Guru, and I had been your deputy in the Bengal Cabinet. In fact, you should have been the Prime Minister of Pakistan."

These words of praise have a refreshing candour and speak of the thoroughbred politician, which Mr. Mohammad Ali is. Though Mr. Nazimuddin and Mr. Suhrawardy held high offices both in the Muslim League and the Government, the former kept the latter at arm's length during his Governor-Generalship and later Premiership of Pakistan. After all, Democracy is government by trial and error and does not postulate infallibility. Mr. Mohammad Ali has done well by pulling the country out of the rut of communal isolationism for wider contacts within and without.

* * *

THE discovery of lignite deposits in the South Arcot District of Madras State open a vast vista of industrialisation and commercial prosperity. The pilot scheme which is worked by Indian and American geological experts has yielded encouraging results. South India has been experiencing unprecedented fuel shortage, which acts as a break on rapid industrialisation. With vagaries of monsoon cutting short hydro-electric power supply, alternative fuel sources are a godsend. Mineral experts say that lignite can be used not only as domestic fuel but also as a source of hydrogen for working oil and fertiliser industries and also as raw material for the manufacture of synthetic liquid fuels, acids, waxes and chemicals. Geological survey discloses that the lignite mines extend over an area of 100 square miles, with a layer 60 feet thick. Mining at the rate of one million tons a year, the mineral deposits are surmised to last two thousand years.

* * *

The main difficulty in tapping these minerals is the vast stream of underground water, which when touched, bursts like artesian wells. The taming of these waters is a difficult job, but when accomplished, it will not only enable the unearthing of the lignite deposits but will also flood the parched area to raise three crops a year. This is the only area in South India where artesian wells are abundant, and if the main stream of the underground water reservoir is canalised, a vast area can be irrigated with a network of artesian wells. These are the twin problems with which the engineers and mineral experts are confronted.

* * *

The mineral wealth of India was not properly surveyed and tapped during the British rule. Tre deposits of thorium and other radioactive materials in Travancore are a great asset to the nation in utilising atomic energy for peaceful pursuits of

Mr. Moranji Desai congratulating Premnath at the release of the picture Shagufa.

industry. The Rare Earths Factory, which was inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a few months back in Travancore, is worked in collaboration with French experts and has already proved a success. The area of lignite deposits extends upto Salem District where rich iron and manganese deposits are worked on a local scale. This strain of minerals seems to be a continuous chain of the Bhadravati minerals. With lignite in South Arcot and iron deposits in Salem, South India will make a bid to establish a steel industry. Already Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are competing to locate a steel plant in their area. South India may perhaps run as a third competitor.

Saint Ramalinga Swami, a denizen of that area, forecast fifty years back that South Arcot would become famous and prosperous and gave expression to it in a song. Probably, the words of the saint are coming true.

* * *

IT is one of the tragedies of Indian politics that Rajaji, a prophet of the times, is not honoured in his own State. He was hounded out of public life years back when he was drafted to the Centre and he then became the Governor of Bengal and the last Governor-General of India.

Even when he retired from his last post in the Central Cabinet, he was not allowed to enjoy his retirement, but was called back to save the Madras State in an hour of tremendous crisis. The storm that is blowing over his new educational scheme with basic vocational bias is nothing new. A few years back when he delivered the Convocation address at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Rajaji adumbrated the plan of part-time study and part-time work, so that the students could carry their hereditary skill side by side with their educational progress. To call it as the revival of caste system is to give a dog a bad name to hang it.

In his latest four-point plan to solve the national problem of unemployment, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda has practically copied Rajaji's idea. Mr. Nanda has emphasised the need of reorientation of the educational system, with occupational bias from "bottom to top." He concludes: "Every boy must have a skill of his own." It is an irony that the great benefits which the masses will reap under Rajaji's scheme should be ignored, and that political opponents should give vent to their vendetta, despite the promising future the scheme unfolds.

*

Rajaji takes many things for granted, when he sermonises that elementary education is parents' responsibility. According to him, "where either the father or the mother is educated, instruction of the child in the Three R's should be the parents' business. He will even deny admission for a child to an elementary school, if either of his parents is educated." Present day conditions of life and lack of accommodation militate against Rajaji's major premise.

In single room tenements where people are huddled in cities, there is no room for "in-laws" of either sex, from whom the children can learn leisurely. Probably Rajaji is thinking of his childhood days when he learnt stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata in the lap of his parents, which he now uses with telling effect upon political opponents. But the present-day father is mostly innocent of his cultural past, but can give tuition to his children only in subjects like film stars, crossword puzzles and race tips. As for the mother, she is an overburdened housewife, who has non-stop work from the collecting of rations to turning it into finished product for consumption. In schools where children under five are not admitted, the parents give false age and send them away to save the crockeries at home. If primary education is fixed as the parents' responsibility, it may even give an indirect impetus to birth control. It is uncharitable to think that Rajaji is so astute as to bring in this revolution by a simple educational scheme.

ROLE OF OPPOSITION IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 6 Col. 4)

shaky instances, in the States. The Congress Party at present is, whatever certain aspects of its past, a party of Conservatism, a party of the 'status quo'. This is writ large over all it does, its fear of popular movements, its frantic boosting of a Five-Year Plan which seems to be not a prize to be won by the people's enthusiasm but a predicament to be got over and its contented acquiescence in the control of our economy and therefore of our politics, by Anglo-American imperialism. Against Congress there is ranged in the legislatures an assortment of parties, some of whom are innocent of ideology and therefore of little account in the fight for a new social order. It is those who wish to see, as speedily as possible, an end to our present crisis-ridden economy and to our inglorious involvement with imperialist interests, it is those who wish to bring about an early emergence in India of a new and truly democratic society where exploitation of man by man shall cease, who really constitute the Opposition whether in or out of the Legislatures.

This Opposition cannot function, or even wish to function in Parliament as if an entertaining, and occasionally mildly exciting, game of see-saw is in progress. This Opposition cannot cherish the hope that springs eternal in the breast of British Labourites, for example, that they might also form a Government for a while, play at administration, take care not to effect basic changes, and then be back again as Her Majesty's Opposition!

This Opposition tries to link up work in the Legislatures and outside them, to expose the character of class-rule, whatever its cloak, and to help as far as it can the development of mass movement and mass strength to wrest power from the microscopic minority which rules our destinies. This Opposition cannot and must not function in a purely Parliamentary orbit. Bereft of its links with popular movements outside the charmed circle of Parliament its feet of clay would be obvious and its speeches would be so much waste of breath. Its role can only be fulfilled when it scorchingly exposes the administration's basic character, furnishes through such exposure real ammunition for the people's struggle for a better life, and always seeks strength from the only source of real inspiration —a live, unceasing link with the collective movements of the toiling people. This Opposition cannot feed itself on illusory hopes of an inevitable, if gradual, broadcasting of Parliamentary liberties till one fine morning we find all our problems solved. This Opposition must make its own contribution, from the platform that Parliament offers, to that growing movement of the people who through their own experience, are being steeled in the effort for fundamental change. If, sometimes, we feel despondent about the rate of its growth in India, we should remember what was said three hundred years ago by an English Parliamentarian: 'Have no fear; it must be worse, before it is better".

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NOTICE

M.E.S.—CHIEF ENGINEER, E.C., Ranchi invites applications from approved M E. S. Contractors of 'A' & 'B' Class limit to reach him by 30th July 1953 for "Improvements to existing Drainage at C.O.D. Kanpur." Estimated cost Rs. 5.46 Lakhs at par MES Schedule.

(6704)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR VIDYANIDHI, Madras 17.

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AUCTION SALE TODAY, SUNDAY at 5-30 p.m. opp. Vithalbhoy Patel statue Chowpatty Sea Face, complete Household Office Furniture, Eng. Safe, Steel Almirah-Typewriter, Sewing Machine, Radio, Partition, Gramophone. Carpet, etc. T. 40213. EASTERN CO.

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Widespread Rain In The Konkan

POONA, July 18 (UPI): Following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday:—

Rainfall has been widespread in Vindhya Pradesh, the Konkan and Travancore-Cochin and fairly widespread in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the Punjab (I) hills. It has also occurred locally in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh, coastal Andhra Desa, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad, Malabar south Kanara and Mysore, and at a few stations in east Rajasthan, northwest Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, Deccan Desh, and north Hyderabad. A few heavy or very heavy falls have been reported from coastal West Bengal, Orissa northwest Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh and South Tamilnad.

Principal reported amounts of rainfall: Mussooree 8 inches, Raigarh 3 inches, Sandeheads 3 inches, Sutna 3 inches Sambalpur 2 inches, Chandbali 4 inches, Jharsuguda 3 inches, Dehra Dun 3 inches, Tiruchi 3 inches, Dalhousie 2 inches.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Vindhya Pradesh and along the west coast and will occur locally in the rest of northwest India, the Punjab Kumaon Hills, Madhya Bharat, north Madhya Pradesh, coastal Andhra Desh, Rayalaseema, south Tamilnad and Mysore. A few showers are also likely to occur over the rest of the country.

POWAI LAKE OVERFLOWS

It was reliably learnt today that the Powai Lake was overflowing.

Variable Skies Forecast

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay city and suburbs will have variable skies with showers at times during the next 24 hours, the Santa Cruz Weather Forecasting Bureau stated today.

GANGA LEVEL IN KANPUR GOES UP

KANPUR, July 18 (UPI): The Ganga level in Kanpur has shown an increase by four feet during this week, touching the watermark at 370 feet now.

The highest record reached during recent years is 377 feet recorded during the Ganga floods of 1948 in Kanpur.

MRS. PANDIT DISTRIBUTES CERTIFICATES

Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pandit, President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari distributed certificates to the trainees of the child welfare workers' training course at Government Law College on Saturday evening.

High Court Judge To See Film

SUIT AGAINST LOCAL DAILY'S COMMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FOR the first time a Judge of the Bombay High Court will witness the screening of a film to form an opinion whether the criticism of the film in a newspaper review was fair comment.

The film is "Khidki", the producers of which Messrs. Arvind and Anand, have sued Messrs. Bennet Coleman and Co. Ltd., proprietors of "The Times of India", and the editor and the printer of the paper, claiming damages for Rs. 5,00,000.

The suit came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Tendolkar, at the Bombay High Court, on Friday, when on an application made on behalf of the plaintiffs, His Lordship agreed to see the film as it was when approved by the Bombay Board of Film Censors in 1948, probably at the Strand, on Sunday at 4 p.m.

A review of the film appeared in "The Times of India" on December 4, 1948. The picture was censored by the Bengal Board of Film Censors in May, 1948, and was first released in Bengal and later at other places.

It was released in Bombay simultaneously in four theatres in November, 1948, and the plaintiffs claimed that the picture proved a great success. The plaintiffs stated that by reason of the publication of the review which contained defamatory statements, they had heavily suffered in their credit and reputation in the way of their business, and had been held up to public hatred, contempt and ridicule and had been lowered in public esteem. They assessed the damage suffered by them at Rs. 5,00,000. The cost of the film was Rs. 9,00,000.

DEFENCE CONTENTION

The defendants denied of having any knowledge nor did they admit, that the film had cost the plaintiffs Rs. 9,00,000. They also denied of having any knowledge that the picture was a phenomenal success when it was released, or well received by the public, or that the plaintiffs received several offers or purchase.

On the other hand, the defendants were informed that the picture had been banned in the provinces of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madras, and that the picture was allowed to be exhibited in West Bengal only after deletion of certain scenes, sequences and songs. Even in Bombay, certain deletions were made, and that some more deletions were made after the review appeared.

Defendants further stated that the film was adversely criticised by responsible critizens, social and welfare workers and certain newspapers. They denied that the review article was published maliciously or that the passages or words contained in the article concerned the plaintiffs in the way of their business.

They denied that the article was defamatory, and stated that the review, and, in particular, the various passages complained of by the plaintiffs were a fair and 'bona fide' comment upon a matter of public interest and importance as the film was being exhibited to the public.

Mr. H. D. Banaji, counsel for the plaintiffs, stated that "Khidki" was a social picture. The review in "The Times of India" stated that the picture was of a low type and was a waste of money; that it was not worth being passed by the Board of Film Censors; and that Gandhiji's name was brought in the picture with the business intention of making money.

His Lordship remarked that by an article of this type the box office returns would be doubled.

Counsel stated that the picture was banned by certain States without the film being seen. That was the reason why the plaintiffs had to bring this suit.

JUDGE TO SEE IT

The Bombay Board of Film Censors had approved the film and the Home Minister of Bombay had approved it. Stating that the criticism in the review was unjustified, counsel said that the plaintiffs had the negatives of the film as passed by the Bombay Board of Censors, and he submitted that His Lordship should see the film as it was then screened to form an opinion about the review, as the question for consideration before the court was whether the review was fair comment.

After some discussion, His Lordship agreed to see the picture, the time fixed being Sunday, 4 p.m.

Further hearing was adjourned.

Mr. H. D. Banaji with J. M. Thakore instructed by Messrs. Haridas and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. P. Laud and Mr. M. V. Desai instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

7 Fishermen Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday: Seven fishermen were arrested by the Yellow Gate police for allegedly obstructing navigation by casting their fishing nets in the channel near the Light House.

Clad in red, all of them were produced before Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. J. Khambatta at Esplanade Court this morning. They were all allowed bail, each in the sum of Rs. 50.

M.D. & M.S. (Part II) Result

The following candidates are declared successful at the M.D. (Part II) Examination of Bombay University held in July, 1953:—

No. 3 (Best, Eliezer Moses), No. 6 (Chugh, Rajinder Nath), No. 13 (Tolia, Himatlal Durlabhji), No. 14 (Vaz, Ernest Joseph), No. 20 (Alimchandani, Kamala Rupchand), No. 23 (Butani, Jasoti Narayan).

M.S. (PART II) EXAMINATION

The following candidates are declared successful at the M.S. (Part II) Examination held in July, 1953:—

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION: No. 18 (Apte, Nilkantha Krishna).

PASS: No. 4 (Devadhar, Daniel S. Charles), No. 15 (Trivedi, Mrigendra Premkrishna).

The following candidates have been 'referred' for one year:—Nos. 6, 16.

COMMERCE EXAM. PRIZES

Among the successful candidates in the Diploma and Certificate Examinations held in May, 1953, by the Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, the following candidates have been awarded the Prizes mentioned against their name.

84—K. N. Wadia, L. R. Tairsee Memorial 1st Prize.

224—R. S. Shroff, L. R. Tairsee Memorial 2nd Prize.

566—K. B. Chentamarai Kannan, Dena Bank Prize.

154—L. M. Ranadive, Prof. Sohrab R. Davar Prize.

PROHIBITION RAID IN MATUNGA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Even while engrossed with their own house-cleaning, the Prohibition Police took time off to knock off some more prohibition violators in the city for practice.

It is stated that in a surprise raid, the law enforcers unearthed a working still in the heart of the Matunga Labour Camp. A substantial quantity of wash and illicit liquor was taken possession of by them in the process.

In another raid in Tardeo yesterday, the Prohibition Police found 88 gallons of illicit liquor and a small quantity of wash. The person found in possession of these was taken into custody.

Mill Worker Dies In Harness

BOMBAY, Saturday: Sarjirao Dhondu, a worker in a mill at Agripada was fatally injured while at work at his lathe. He died almost immediately after sustaining injuries to his head. He was aged 25.

DOHAD: Sixty tons of rice are being freely supplied in Dohad Taluka out of the 110 tons allotted to Panchmalal district by the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund for the purpose of distribution among children and old persons as a gift. These supplies will meet the needs of 8,000 families for two months, at the rate of half a pound per child each week.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Shud 8, 2009.
Muslim Zilkad 7, 1372.
Parsi: Behman 21, 1322.
Sunrise 6-11 a.m.
Sunset 7-19 p.m.
Hightide 05-02, 16-25
Lowtide 10-08, 23-26.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

CONGRESS SEVA DAL: Lecture on Everyday Psychology by Dr. Ramanlal Patel at Congress House, 8-30 a.m.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Yogiraj R. A. Ghatge to speak on Diet and Health, 10 a.m.

PUBLIC RECEPTION to Indian Women's Delegation to World Congress of Women at Brahman Sabha Hall, Girgaum Road, 8-30 p.m.

PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION: Meeting of Property Owners affected by Town Planning Scheme No. 4 at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road, Dadar, 9-30 a.m.

HINDI SANGIT PRACHARAK SAMITI: Programme of lecture with vocal music at Shreemant Sayajirao Maharajah Sangeet Kalabhuvan Hall, Koliwada.

BHARATIYA SANGIT KALAKAR MANDAL: Concert in aid of the Mandal at Jai Hind College Hall, A-Road, Churchgate at 5 p.m. Artistes include Ustad Amir Khan (vocal), Bai Azambai (vocal), Roshan Kumari (dance), Sushil Dasgupta (flute), Nikhil Banerji (sitar).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by questions and Answers on "Counteracting Karma" at 6-15 p.m.

BHARATIYA MUSIC SOCIETY: Music recital by Sri T. M. Thyagarajan and Party at 6 p.m. at the South Indian Education Society High School Hall, Matunga.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on Right and Wrong use of Pain and Misery at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park 5-30 p.m.

INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE MUSIC SCHOOL

The First Annual Gathering will be held under the presidentship of Sri H. T. Sodha. The Programme consists of Shehnai by Sri Jadhav, Light Music by Sri Surendra Nath. Instrumental Music by Ramu Ayyar and Anil Mohile, Flute by Sri Chatterji, Vocal and Instrumental Music by the students of the I.N.T. Music School. Gujarati Rupak "Varsha" will be executed by The Students of I.N.T. Music School. The programme will be at Blavatsky Lodge, at 6 p.m.

DRAFT STANDARD FOR SODIUM ACETATE

NEW DELHI, July 18.

A draft standard prescribing requirements for sodium acetate both technical and photographic has been circulated for comments by the Indian Standards Institution.

The draft standard details physical characteristics of this material as well as elaborate methods of sampling and testing.

The ISI hopes through this standard to raise the quality of this material which is being produced by a number of manufacturing units, set up as a result of the demands of World War II.

The ISI will receive comments on the draft up to September 20, 1953.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Manekchowk Mills Employees' Co-operative Consumers' Society, Ahmedabad, and its workers relating to the workers' demands in respect of basic salary and dearness allowance has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. N. N. Majmudar.

Agitation By A.I.R. Artistes

DR. KESKAR'S VIEW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Out of over five thousand "casual artistes" on the rolls of the All India Radio less than two hundred only had boycotted the AIR at Bombay and Dharwar, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, said in Bombay yesterday.

This showed that the Bharatiya Sangit Kalakar Mandal, which had been boycotting AIR, was not a representative body of the artistes.

Dr. Keskar said: "Unless they stop their agitation, based on intimidation, that and vilification, it is not possible to take into consideration any representation they make.'

Dr. Keskar said he was glad that artistes all over India, as evidenced at a recent meeting of artistes in Calcutta which condemned the boycott agitation, had awakened against this pernicious agitation. A large number of artistes in Bombay had also expressed themselves against the agitation.

Referring to the question of selection of personnel of the Audition Committees, Dr. Keskar said this selection was the discretion of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This, he said, was not a matter for discussion with anybody.

Mrs. Ava Mukerji Passes Away

BOMBAY, Sautrday: We regret to announce the death in Bombay of Mrs. Ava Mukerji, wife of Mr. S. K. Mukerji, Deputy Chief Commercial Superintendent, Central Railway, at 3-45 hours this morning, after a prolonged illness.

Groundnut Oil Cake For Scarcity Areas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided to distribute, in the scarcity and near-scarcity areas, groundnut oilcake at a rate of Rs. 160 per ton to agriculturists and at a rate of Rs. 220 per ton to non-agriculturists, irrespective of the purchase price of the commodity. Twenty-five per cent of the quantity of groundnut oilcake sold to agriculturists will be distributed, free of charge, to poor agriculturists who were entitled before July 1 to free supply of hay.

These arrangements will continue up to July 31, and thereafter groundnut oilcake will be sold to both agriculturists and non-agriculturists at a uniform rate of Rs. 220 per ton.

While distributing groundnut oilcake, care would be taken to see that demands of agriculturists are fully met before distributing it to non-agriculturists.

Prohibition Has Been A Boon To Him

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An owner of a tea shop, Mr. Chinnappa Kallappa Teli, of Khakhandiki in Bijapur District, has written to the District Prohibition Officer that Prohibition had enabled him to be free from debts and that the economic condition of his family has now greatly improved. Before Prohibition, he says, whatever profits he was making out of the shop were being wasted on liquor. He estimates that about Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 was being squandered by him on drinks and, as a result, he had incurred heavy debts. But the introduction of Prohibition has changed the entire outlook of his life and he is now leading a happy life after freeing himself from debts.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY,

243 meters.

07-00 Mangal prabhat, 07-10 Programme, 07-15 M songs, 07-30 Instr music, 07-45 A. R. Oza, G songs, 08-15 C. R. Vyas, vocal, 11-45 Lalita M Kalambi, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S. Bellare, tabla, 13-40 Music of Beethoven.

17-30 Lalita M. Kalambi, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 A R Oza, G songs, 18-30 C R Vyas, vocal, 19-00 S. Bellare, tabla, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 K. G. Ginde, vocal, 20-45 A. R. Oza, G songs, 21-15 S. Raghavaiah, K music, 21-45 Camec, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353 m.

08-00 S. Bellare, tabla, 08-45 D. Pujari, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 R. K. Naidu, H songs, 12-30 AIR artist, sarangi, 13-00 D. Pujari, M song, 13-30 R. Naidu, H song, 13-50 K. G. Ginde, vocal.

17-30 For children M 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 R Naidu, H songs, 19-30 AIR artist, poorvi, 20-30 K. Chander, U talk on Meri Tasneef, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 D. Pujari, M songs, 21-30 Lalita M Kalambi, vocal, 21-45 National prog., Delhi relay.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 312m.—07-30 Remembrance, 07-45 P. N. Joshi, vocal, 08-15 P. N. Joshi, ramkali, 09-00 B Ghoda, G geets, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G., 18-00 and 18-10 B. Ghoda, geet and vocal 18-20 Vasundhara Desai, geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 P. N. Joshi, multani, 19-15 Vasundhara Desai, Quereshi's works, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geetanjali (Baroda), 20-15 P. N. Joshi, purya, 20-30 Choice, 21-15 Vasundhara Desai, G geets, 21-30 To be announced, 21-45 National prog., Delhi relay.

CEYLON

19.84—7 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-15 Records at random, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25.05 m.—6-00 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Jimmy Manuel at Keyboard, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

MORNING-HINDI: 31 m.—7-00/9-00 a.m. Musical Programmes, 9-00/9-30 a.m. Jeet Ya Haar.

EVENING-HINDI: 41m.—7-00/7-45 p.m. Musical Programmes, 7-45 p.m. Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 8-30 Jagmohan Sings (Sandoz), 8-45/10-00 Musical Programmes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—Jacques String Orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music! 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Top flight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

INTERVIEW WITH A CULTIVATOR

At 6-20 p.m. today Mr. D. V. Deshingkar, an enterprising cultivator of Shiral, district Kolhapur will be interviewed in Radio Farm Forum (Marathi) programme of AIR Bombay. This can be heard on Bombay 'B' on 353 and 41.44 metres.

SERIES OF TALKS IN GUJERATI

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a series of talks in Gujarati under the title "PRACHIN GUJARATI KAVYASAHITYANO PRAVAH" (The Main Currents of Medieval Gujarati Poetry). All these talks will be by the Gujarati scholar Shri Ramnarain Pathak. The first talk in this series will be broadcast on Monday, July 20th at 20-30 hours on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR S.S.C. EXAM

Applications Must Be Received By Aug. 12

BOMBAY, Saturday.

APPLICATIONS for admission to the ensuing S.S.C. Examination which will commence from Monday, October 19 next, are to reach the Board's Office in Poona by August 12. Applications received after that date are liable to be summarily rejected, states a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

The detailed programme of the examination and the statement showing the subjects in which question papers will be set at the various centres has been sent to the heads of all recognised high schools.

The examination will be held at the following centres:

GROUP I—Andheri, Bombay and Dadar.

GROUP II—Ahmednagar, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Nasik, Poona Camp, Poona City, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur and Thana.

GROUP III—Ahmedabad, Anand, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Broach, Godhra, Nadiad, Navsari, Rajkot, Surat and Visnagar.

GROUP IV—Belgium, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli and Karwar.

Heads of schools generally fix a convenient earlier rate by which candidates, particularly ex-students must submit their applications to the school to enable the school to forward the same to the Board by the due date. Ex-students are, therefore, advised to contact the heads of their schools immediately in this connection.

The question papers in History, Geography, Indian Administration and Civics, Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhmagadi, Arabic, Persian, Avesta-Pahlavi, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, General Science, Physics and Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, Physiology and Hygiene, Art, Indian Music, Housecraft, Hand Weaving and Hand Spinning Tailoring and Cutting and Tailoring, Embroidery and Fancy work will be set, besides English, in Marathi, Gujarathi, Kannada Urdu, Hindi and Sindhi at specified centres. The question papers in such of the above subjects as are to be set at each centre will be available in English, as well as in the Indian languages in which they are to be set, provided the particular Indian language is permitted to be offered at the centre under Group I. For example, if Kannada or Sindhi is allowed to be offered at a particular centre then question papers in Kannada or Sindhi, as the case may be, will be set at that centre in all the subject mentioned above provided the subjects are allowed to be offered at the centre. Conversely, if Kannada or Sindhi is not allowed to be offered at a centre, no question paper through Kannada or Sindhi, as the case may be, will be set at that centre in any subject. The question papers in all other subjects will be set in English only. This should be noted by all concerned and, in particular, by candidates who claim not to know English.

For all information with regard to the selection of subjects, etc., candidates are advised to contact the heads of recognised high schools who have been supplied with full and detailed information in this behalf.

Nurses, Midwives And Health Visitors' Rules

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Objections and suggestions in respect of a proposed amendment to the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Registration Rules, 1935, will be received by the Government of Bombay up to August 2, 1953.

The draft amendment, which has been published in Part IV-B of the Bombay Government Gazette, of July 9, seeks to substitute rule 19 (1) (a) by a new one prescribing academic qualifications for training as a nurse or a midwife.

Objections and suggestions are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Diamond Ring Of 7 Carrats Lost

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has announced a reward of Rs. 1,001 to any person or persons who will give information to the Police leading to the recovery of a big diamond finger-ring valued at about Rs. 20,000/-, lost by the owner at about 2 p.m. on July 14 in the Fort area, whilst on a shopping excursion.

The diamond is round weighing 7 carrats, set in platignum. The diamond is of English cut quality and the ring is 9/16" in size, and whitish in colour.

The Commissioner of Police reserves himself the right to decide to whom and in what proportion the reward should be paid. The offer of the reward will remain in force for a period of six months.

Any information on this account may please be given to Inspector Korde of Detection of Crime Branch, C.I.D. Bombay, on telephone No. 39811—Extension: 275 or 383.

No Specified Rates For Dyeing, Printing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has cancelled its order, dated February 2, 1950, which prescribed rates of charges for hand-dyeing, hand-printing and screen-printing. The processors are no longer required to effect the additional markings prescribed in that order.

The State Government has also deleted the provisions in the cloth licensing order requiring submission of quarterly stock returns by cloth-dealers to the office of the State Textile Controller.

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Vishala Andhra By Backdoor

RAJAJI WARNS AGAINST NEW PROVISO TO BILL

MADRAS, July 18 (UPI).

THE Madras Legislative Assembly today passed seventeen clauses of the Andhra Bill 1953. Today was the second day of the clause-by-clause consideration of the bill.

The House by the majority of a single vote passed a Congress party member's proviso to clause 3, sub-clause 1, of the bill, relating to the formation of the Andhra State.

The new proviso moved by the member, Mr. T. N. Venkatasubha Reddi runs as follows: "Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally set the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a boundary commission or commissions and that the districts concerned may thereupon be referred accordingly.'

Earlier in the discussion, the Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, intervening said that there was confusion in the minds of certain members about the purpose and scope of the present bill. The amendments in general and this amendment in particular went beyond the scope of the bill which had been drafted for the limited purpose of forming the Andhra State, comprising only of the Telugu speaking areas of the Madras State and not on the basis of any linguistic considerations. The new proviso would raise issues concerning the larger question of linguistic States and formation of Vishala Andhra by the disintegration of the State of Mysore and Hyderabad.

He said that the question of linguistic States would be gone into by a committee proposed by the Government of India and the same would be considered by the Parliament on the basis of the report of the Committee. He appealed to members not to press their amendments which certainly went beyond the scope of the bill.

The House also adopted by voice vote an amendment moved by Mr. K. Vinayakam, Tamil (K.M. P.P.) from Chittoor to sub-clause 2 of the same clause.

The consideration of clauses 3 and 4 took the whole of yesterday and over 3 hours today, as there were as many as 46 amendments. Excepting 2, all other amendments were either rejected by the House or were not pressed by the movers.

The House however, passed clauses 5 to 19 in just an hour, as there were very few amendments and none of the amendments were pressed.

Further consideration of the bill will be taken up on Monday.

Adjournment Ruled Out

The Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly today ruled out an adjournment motion to discuss the alleged breach of privilege of members of the house, moved by an opposition member, Rangaswamy Reddiar, who maintained that the enforcement of the prohibitory order round about the Legislators' hostel in the Government House estate denied admission to the people who wanted to make representations to him on the modified scheme of elementary education and therefore such denial of opportunity to meet his constituents amounted to a breach of his privilege as a member of the House.

The Chief Minister opposing the motion said that members should behave in a straight forward manner. The situation was created on account of open appeals, threats and statements that they intended to organise demonstration before the Assembly premises. The prohibitory order was issued only to prevent such demonstrations.

"Tail Wagging" In Madras Assembly

In the Madras Assembly today when some opposition members complained that they were denied opportunity of attending meetings

(Continued on page 17)

Bridegroom Cheated

PAID RS. 1,000 BUT GETS NO GIRL

AGRA, July 18 (UPI): A local bridegroom after paying an amount of Rs. 1,000 as payment for a bride at Meerut had to return disappointed without having any bride, it is reported here today.

According to information, the young man was assured by a "five-man-bureau of cheats" of Meerut that they could arrange a pretty bride for him on payment of Rs. 1,000 as dowry. The young man, was stated to have agreed to this proposal and paid the amount but ultimately when he went to solemnise the marriage ceremony at Meerut, he could discover no bride. Warrants of arrests have been issued against the five alleged culprits on the complaint of the disappointed young man.

Nehru Should Call Great Powers To A Conference

KITCHLEW'S APPEAL

PATNA, July 18 (UPI): Inaugurating the three-day session of the All-India Peace Council here, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew said that there was not a single international issue in the world today, which was not capable of being resolved through negotiation, and that resort to arms was "utterly incapable" of settling any issue whatsoever in the present context of world developments.

He welcomed the call of Prime Minister Nehru for top-level talks between the heads of the great Powers, and said that a specific invitation should be issued by the India Government to the Powers concerned.

"Mr. Nehru," he said, "should have no qualms on grounds of prestige that such an invitation might meet with rejection from any quarter. It is not the question of prestige of the Prime Minister that is involved, but it is something far greater. It is the will of the peace-loving people of India, and this is a factor which commands such tremendous prestige that no rejection of invitations by any power can possible besmirch it."

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

La. C. Rigden, the British airman who was kidnapped by the Egyptians. The incident led to the British throwing a tight ring round the Suez Canal Zone town of Ismailia.

Apartheid In C'wealth!

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 18.

A new conception of the Commonwealth is being evolved by Dr. Daniel Malan, Prime Minister of South Africa, it is believed here. He wants to divide the Commonwealth by colour bar keeping White countries in the lounge and the Asian countries in the kitchen.

This conception is bound to be rejected here.

TOWARDS UNITED MAHARASHTRA

M. P. C. C. Executive On Steps To Be Taken

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, July 18.

THE Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Executive decided at its meeting held here today to intensify its efforts in view of the proposed High Power Commission, for the formation of United Maharashtra, consistently with its former decisions and to undertake necessary steps to create favourable atmosphere for the realisation of that goal.

Mr. B. S. Hiray gave a gist of the discussions between Maharashtra and Marathawada leaders recently held in Bombay and also discussed with the Executive Committee his future plans regarding the talks he, Shri Sankarrao Deo and Swami Ramanand Tirtha would have with leaders of Mahavidarbha.

The Executive passed a resolution on the problem of unemployment. It 'inter alia' stated that the responsibility to solve the question was not entirely on the Government, but also on all responsible citizens in the country. It urged the people to develope the spirit of Swadeshi, even at a sacrifice. The resolution stated that development of small scale and cottage industries like Khadi was the effective way of solving that problem. It suggested that such industries should be started as could provide largest employment and could be worked on a co-operative basis.

KOYNA ISSUE

Shri Devakinandan Narayan, President, M. P. C. C., stated that H. V. Pataskar's proposed resolution in Parliament to divert funds of Koyna project for irrigation schemes in Maharashtra reflected his personal view. The Maharashtra Congress Committee did not think that Koyna Power Project was interchangeable for irrigation schemes.

Ministers Y. B. Chavan, M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar and the Bombay Assembly Speaker D. K. Kunte also attended today's meeting.

3,000 Apply For 150 Posts

SATARA, July 18 (H.S.): More than three thousand applications have been received for less than 150 posts of primary teachers, advertised by the North Satara District School Board.

The applications will be scrutinised by a committee, consisting of the Chairman of the District School Board, Educational Inspector and the Administrative Officer.

Ceylon's Grouse Against Indian Papers

COLOMBO, July 18 (UPI-AFP): The Ceylon Government was reported here today to be seriously considering taking immediate action to curb inaccurate and distorted versions on the treatment of Indians in Ceylon as published in the Indian press. The versions published were said to have been based on reports sent by "irresponsible local correspondents", which were unnecessarily causing a rift in the otherwise cordial relations between India and Ceylon.

Describing as "inaccurate and mischievous" a report in an Indian daily on July 16; an official of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs here said there was no truth whatever in the statements published alleging that the Ceylon Government had "launched an offensive against Indian fishermen in Ceylon by ordering the arrest of four hundred of them at Talaimannar for mass deportation". The official said that these fishermen were actually illegal immigrants, who with the aid of the police were being sent back to their homes.

Diamond Ring Vanishing Mystery Puzzles Rajkot

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RAJKOT, July 18.

THE mysterious disappearance of a purse containing a valuable diamond ring belonging to the person of a rich Parsi businessman of Rajkot; Mr. P. H. Wadia has set Mr. Jikar, the Deputy Superintendent of Police here a real poser.

It so happened that the complainant, Mr. Wadia, had been to one Mrs. Alabai in a car and on being questioned by the lady as to where his diamond ring was, he took out his purse and showed it to her and kept itback safely.

Mr. Wadia then decided to leave Alabai's house and was duly escorted by her servants to the car. When he returned home, he was amazed to find that his purse was missing. He then made frantic enquiries at Mrs. Alabai's house, as well as, searched the car thoroughly, but it was in vain.

Mr. Wadia then made haste for the Police Station and registered a complaint under section 403 of the I.P.C.

This incident has created considerable stir in Rajkot, as both Mr. Wadia and Mrs. Alabai are both prominent residents of Rajkot.

AFFAIRS OF LAL MILLS

Commerce Department To Inquire

AHMEDABAD, July 18 (UPI): The Government of India has, it is learnt, instructed the officials of the Commerce and Industry Department to look into the affairs of the local Lal Mills. It is further learnt that some decisive steps will be taken to look after its working in the near future.

It may be recalled here that Shri S. R. Vasavada, on behalf of the Textile Labour Association, had drawn the attention of the Government to the financial plight of the Lal Mills and its subsequent effect on production and irregular mode of payment of wages.

NEW DELHI, July 18 (UPI): Shri M. P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, is expected to arrive at Delhi tomorrow. July 19.

I. A. F. Sows Flora Seeds Over Rajputana Desert

NEW DELHI, July 18 (UPI).

THE Indian air force carried out their initial trials in air sowing of prosopis julie flora seeds in Rajputana desert, this morning.

During the sortie, which lasted over three hours, the aircrew and air despatch army personnel were able to drop 40 maunds of seeds over a 20 by 2 mile sandy belt which runs between Gadra Road and Girab.

Taking off from Jodhpur at 8-20 a.m. the air force dakota, which had been earlier fitted with specially designed seed containers with double-ejector, was over the pre-selected sowing area just after an hour. The aircraft flew from the end of the twenty-mile long stretch to the other five times over, to cover its two mile width evenly, maintaining a height of 200 feet above deck level and a speed of 120 miles an hour throughout the air drop. During each run, the crew was able to jettison eight maunds of seeds.

The flying conditions this morning, the crew said, were ideal throughout the flight. Weather permitting, two more sorties will be carried out tomorrow.

In Indo-China

FRENCH PARATROOPERS WORK HAVOC

HANOI, July 18 (UPI-AFP): The 5,000 French paratroopers who dropped on the Viet Minh base of Langson yesterday were today being evacuated in the second phase of the operation described by its Commander, General Rene Cogny, as "powerful and speedy". French military headquarters here disclosed that as upto midnight last night, the paratroopers losses were only one killed and several wounded. No military contact with Viet Minh rebels was reported here this morning in the Langson drop area, where the French troops were reported to be evacuating "normally".

French commanders said the paratroopers had caused "enormous losses" to the Viet Minh, which represented more than three months of supplies from the Chinese Communists.

Bombay M.L.C. Resigns

DOHAD, July 18 (UPI): Shri Dahyabhai G. Naik has resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council, owing to pressure of his other public activities it is learnt.

Shri Naik is a veteran Congress worker and the President of the Panchmahal District Local Board.

India Now Counts In World Affairs

COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENT STAND PAYS, SAYS NEHRU

ALLAHABAD, July 18 (UPI).

PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU said here today that people of different regions should understand one another. They should respect one another's language and culture. "We must pull together in a joint endeavour to build up a new India", he added.

Pandit Nehru, who was addressing a mammoth public meeting this evening at the Kayastha Pathsala ground, said that the eyes of the world were focussed on India in the hope of hope that she would bring about peace and harmony among warring nations.

After achieving her independence, India, he said, had now come to a factor to be counted in world affairs, not that she possessed a great army or was materially well-off than other nations, but because she followed a unique path of her own without fear or favour from any quarter.

Pandit Nehru declared that the foreign pockets in India constituted a grave danger to her national safety. He ridiculed the way the Portuguese Government was negotiating about her possessions in this country, basing her claim by treaties concluded four hundred years ago.

NEED OF THE HOUR

Referring to domestic problems, Pandit Nehru observed that the immediate need of the hour was an integrated policy of an all-round development, including social and economic problems. It could not be done during 150 years of foreign rule.

Pandit Nehru said India had grown in stature, for the way she eschewed violence and laying greater emphasis on the means rather than on the end to be achieved, as taught by Mahatma Gandhi. She possessed neither atom bombs nor the material wealth, which other nations had and yet she commanded respect. There were many countries in Asia and Africa, which looked to India for guidance, knowing full well that she was not in a position to do much in the matter, but that she had the ears of the world and her voice was heard with attention and respect.

CALCUTTA INCIDENTS

The Congress President referred to ugly incidents now taking place in Calcutta, where the people had taken to hooliganism over the increase of tram fare by one pice. He said he would not express his views on the merit of the question but the way of opposition could have been different.

Referring to the Hindu Code Bill the Congress President said that he fought the last election on this issue. He would not like to keep people in the dark for they should know what he stood for and if those things were not to their liking, they were quite at liberty to remove him from his position. But so long as he occupied the post of the Prime Minister of India, his Government was determined to bring the Hindu Code Bill piecemeal before the legislature in a short while.

Pandit Nehru remarked that Russia which attained her present position after 35 years of hard labour had innumerable difficulties in the process. It would not be fair under the circumstances, to expect something big from them within a short span of five years of India's independence.

Referring to China, Pandit Nehru said that there were many things there, which he did not approve of while there were still other things from which he would like to draw lessons.

Nehru's Call To Congressmen

ALLAHABAD, July 18 (UPI).

Prime Minister Nehru today called upon Congress workers to direct their energies towards the service of the people. "If you work in harmony and goodwill to-

(Continued on Page 17)

BOAC Relief Plane Arrives

TO REPAIR STRANDED COMET AT JUHU

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The B.O.A.C. relief plane, specially flown from London to repair the Comet which made a landing on the wrong landing ground, thereby damaging its landing gear, has arrived.

The plane, bearing spare parts and technicians, touched down at Santa Cruz at 6 this evening. It is reliably learnt that repair work on the crippled Comet has already begun.

The replacement of new tyres on the plane will not take long. It is after this replacement that the tricky question of taking the heavy plane off this field and on to the International Airport will arise.

Altogether, the entire operation is not expected to take longer than 48 hours, barring any structural damage which might be discovered now and which was overlooked at the first check.

Whitehall Protests To Nehru

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 18.

Whitehall, it is understood, has protested to Mr. Nehru, India's Prime Minister, about his recent speech on African matters, criticising the United Kingdom's policy in its colonies on the dark continent.

The impression seems to prevail that India Government is interested in certain persons suspected by the Colonial Office of connections with Mau Mau.

Two Dacoits Arrested

INDORE, July 18 (UPI): Two dacoits, Harsingh and Dalipsingh, who were wanted in connection with a number of dacoities in Sesai Pachhar and Chanderi, have recently been arrested by the Madhya Bharat police.

Property worth Rs. 11,000, believed to be taken from these villages, and a twelve-bore gun, stolen in the Sesai dacoity, is reported to have been recovered from their possession.

Mystery Deaths In The Wake Of Monsoon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A number of rather mysterious deaths has been reported within the city limits during the last 24 hours. Three bodies were picked up from various localities in the city.

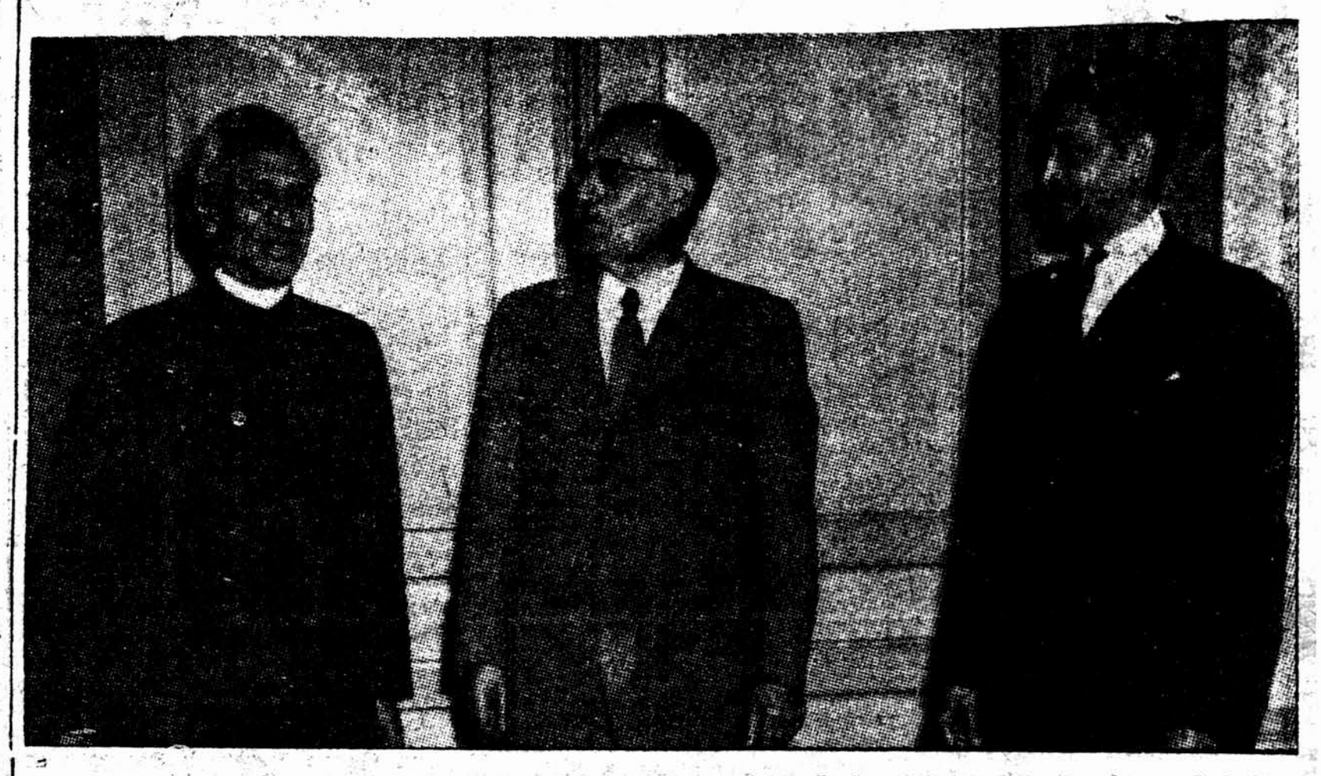
They are all suspected to have been due to monsoon hazards which plague the city whenever excess rains fall. Open manholes, slippery gutters and ditches swollen with cascading water emphasise the dangers of monsoon life.

The body of an unidentified woman, aged between 40 and 45, was found on the beach behind the United Mills compound. It is suspected that the woman somehow fell into the sea, got drowned and was washed up the beach.

Another body of a woman in the early thirties was found in the gutter at Worli Love Grove Pumping Station. It has not been identified so far.

A body of an unidentified male was also picked up from the sewage pipes opposite the Municipal Office Pumping Station.

RADHAKRISHNAN MEETS DREES



Dr. Willem Drees Prime Minister of the Netherlands (centre) photographed with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, when the latter met him during his recent visit to the Netherlands. Mr. B. N. Chakraverti, Indian Ambassador to the Netherlands who was also present on the occasion, is seen at right.

Settlement In Sight, But Hooligans Run Amuck

SUSPENSION OF ENHANCED TRAM FARES

Bengal Government Gesture

CALCUTTA, July 18 (UPI).

THE Government of West Bengal have decided to use their good offices to induce the Calcutta Tramway Company to suspend the operation of the enhanced second class tram fare, until a fresh enquiry by a tribunal into the question of enhanced tram fare in Calcutta. A press note has been issued by the State Government this evening in this connection.

Government sincerely hope that this gesture on their part will be taken by every one in the spirit in which it has been made and that all sections of the public will do their utmost to restore normal law and order conditions in the life of the city immediately.

FIRST GESTURE

The police did not interfere with a public meeting at beadon square held immediately after the announcement of the Government, inspite of the order under 144 Cr. P.C. being in force. The police force were present there in large numbers, when crowds brought out a procession which they called a "victory march" in defiance of Section 144.

PUBLIC REACTION

Though all leading members of the "Resistance Committee" conducting the movement are now in jail, a spokesman of the Committee expressed satisfaction at the decision of the Government but qualified it by saying, "all persons arrested in connection with the movement must be released and the order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. withdrawn. That alone could guarantee a peaceful solution."

TRAM WORKERS TO STRIKE

HOWRAH, July 18 (UPI): A decision to launch a five-day strike on and from July 18 was taken at a joint meeting of the Tramway Workers' Union and the Tramway Mazdoor Panchayat held at the Town Hall in Howrah yesterday. Mr. Paritosh Banerjee presided.

DAMAGED U. S. TANKER TOWED INTO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, July 18 (NAFEN):—The American naval tanker, U.S.N.S. "Mission Purisima," which was damaged off Karachi, was towed into Bombay harbour today with its "engine room full of water."

Two American seaplane tenders, U.S.N. "Greenwich Bay" and U.S.N. "Valcour", rushed to the side of the damaged vessel while it was being towed by the salvage vessel "Salvigil". The "Salvigil," a Pakistan ship, dashed to the aid of the American tanker from Karachi harbour.

Another American naval tanker, U.S.N.S. "Mission Buena Venture," was rushed to Bombay to unload the oil from the damaged ship before it is docked for repair.

Three Bombay Port Trust tugs, "Azad", "Chetla" and "Doris" are also standing by.

The Deputy Conservator of Bombay Port, who inspected the damaged vessel at the entrance to the harbour, revealed that the "engine room is full of water."

The vessel was more than eight miles from Bombay Docks late this evening. She is expected to be docked at a late hour tonight.

Police Firing In Calcutta

HAIL OF STONES AND BOMBS

CALCUTTA, July 18 (UPI).

POLICE fired several rounds to disperse groups of demonstrators, who showered on them bombs and stones from different directions in Chitpore, when quite a large area was completely blacked out for nearly three hours.

After a public meeting at the Bedon Square, which the police allowed to be held, though Section 144 is in force, a procession was taken out along the Chitpore Road. The processionists had dispersed without any incident, but almost simultaneously all the street lights covering an area of about half a square mile were out and a few bombs and crackers had burst. This was followed by putting up barricades.

When the police party arrived, the area was plunged into darkness and bombs and stones were hurled at them. Demonstrators appeared from lanes and bye-lanes and the story was the same here as in south Calcutta last night—a "hide and seek" game between the demonstrators and the police party.

Determined not to allow things to proceed in this fashion any longer, the police opened fire and the process was repeated several times, till the area was cleared of all demonstrators.

The police party then engaged themselves in putting on the street lamps, and soon there was light in every corner of the area.

After the operations were over, the Deputy Commissioner told the waiting pressmen that the situation had taken such a serious turn that the police had to fire several rounds. He did not think there was any casualty.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

For the "preservation of public peace" the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has ordered that all licences for storing and selling manufactured fireworks and also all licences for manufacturing fireworks and explosives within the town and suburbs of Calcutta are suspended forthwith and will remain as such during the period Section 144 Cr. P.C. remains in force in those areas.

W. I A A Badminton

GEORGE LEWIS BEATS N. M. NATEKAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thomas 'cuppers' Henry Ferreira and Amritlal Dewan along with veteran skipper George Lewis made the men's semi-finals of the W.I.A.A. Open Badminton Championships this evening at the Club House with none to tough opposition.

George Lewis used his court-craft to advantage against the rising star Natekar, who repeatedly played into the hands of his opponent. Amritlal Dewan was, however, not so lightly let off, because Dhongade has a determination and orthodoxy all his own that keeps him returning and serving with power. Dhongade collected 14 points in two games from the second seeded player.

Ferreira, versatile and agile, started off in dashing style and once he got moving it was difficult to subdue him. He returned from every position on the court and he was able to get his smashes correctly. He conceded only 6 points in both games with Bhandari.

Davinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira, India's Thomas Cup combi-

GEORGE LEWIS

nation, had to put in the best against Homi Talyarkhan and G. P. Shirke to enter the final of the men's doubles. The winners lost the first game at 9, but made up with the two next games going in their favour conceding 3 and 6 points respectively.

The results were:

JUNIOR GIRLS SINGLES (Quarter-finals) Miss Rhoda Narriman w.o. Miss Nirmala Rane; Miss Shashi Gutt beat Miss Rati Nissman 11-1, 11-4; Miss Indu Rai beat Miss Sultana Munji 11-7, 11-7; Miss Roshan Narriman beat Miss Roshan Allbless 11-6, 11-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-finals): Miss Shashi Bhatt beat Miss S. S. Hemmady 11-0, 11-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (First-round): Miss S Shah and N. Uplekar w.o. Mrs. P. P. Nariman and partner;

MIXED DOUBLES (Quarter-finals): H. K. Talyarkhan and Miss M. Herenjal beat R. Vimawalla and Miss H. P. Mistry 15-7, 15-10.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Quarter-finals): M. K. Bhopardikar and R. A. Dongre beat V. Kamath and Bal Bhagwat 15-8, 15-12.

SEMI-FINAL: Devindar Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat G. P. Shirke and H. K. Talyarkhan 9-15, 15-3, 15-6.

MEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-finals): Henry Ferreira beat R. Bhandari 15-4, 15-2; Amritlal Dewan beat D. N. Dhongade 15-6, 15-8; G. L. Lewis beat N. M. Natekar 15-4, 15-2.

The fixtures for Sunday, July 19 are:

4-00 p.m.: Reda Nariman vs. Shashi Gutt, 4-15 p.m.: Indu Roy vs. Roshan Nariman (Junior Girls singles), 4-30 p.m.: H. V. Dehejia vs. P. Malhotra, 4-45 p.m.: P. D. Trivedi vs. A. Lekhraj (Junior Boys singles), 5-00 p.m.: N. Uplekar vs. Malini Heranjal (Quarter-final), 5-20 p.m.: Miss S. M. Bhatt and Miss T. Vakeel vs. Miss I. Shah and Miss K. Apte, 5-40 p.m.: Miss K. Wakadia and Miss Umrigar vs. Dr. Mrs. S. G. Doshi & A. N. Other, 6-00 p.m.: Miss S. S. Hemmady and Miss N. S. Parikh vs. Miss D. Vakeel and Miss S. Vakeel, 6-20 p.m.: Miss M. Heranjal and Mrs. S. Lall vs. Miss S. Shah and Miss N. Uplekar (Quarter-finals), 6-40 p.m.: G. L. Lewis vs. Devinder Mohan (Semi-finals).

RAIN STOPS PLAY

Middlesex 71 For 1 Wicket

LONDON, July 18.

Heavy rain at the Lords ground caused the match between Middlesex and the Australians to be curtailed with the home team scoring 71 for the loss of one wicket.

The scores were:

MIDDLESEX (First Innings): Robertson c Ring b Miller 27; Sharp not out 36; Edrich not out 6; Extras 3; Total (for 1 wicket) 71.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 48.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Lindwall	9	3	24	0
Archer	5	0	13	0
Miller	5	1	13	1
Ring	7	2	15	0
Benaud	2	0	3	0

New Turn In Racing Mystery

LONDON, July 18 (NAFEN).

Britain's biggest racing mystery of a decade took a new turn today when police disclosed that the telephone cable to the Bath racecourse was cut by a race gang as part of a plot to win £250,000.

Thousands of pounds were laid on the horse—which won the race—just before the start, too late for book-makers to warn their course representatives to shorten the odds because the telephone communications had gone "dead."

The first theory was held that the cable was severed by lightning during a thunderstorm raging at the time, but experts who examined the ends of the cable pronounced it was severed deliberately.

Police are carrying out a widespread check, especially among the people who were known to place large bets with the book-makers before the race.

Leading T.T. Stars For State Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India's number two and three Ranbir Bhandari and T. Thiruvengadam respectively and National champion Miss Sayeed Sultana and Hyderabad number one Altaf Ali will be participating in the Bombay State Table Tennis Championship which commence at the St. Xavier's College Hall on August 1. In addition to these leading stars of the country, Madras number three T. G. Tirumalai Swami will also be making the trip to Bombay to compete in the championships. The entries for the State Championships close on 28th July at 6-00 p.m. and the draw will take place immediately afterwards.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-45 p.m. Burmah-Shell vs. Dockyard; 6-00 p.m. Indian Navy vs. I.C.L. (Senior Harwood League). St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel 4-30 p.m. Twinkle Stars vs. Elphinstone Mills; 5-45 p.m. Burmah Shell "B" vs. I.A.F. (Satiranjan Shield).

BADMINTON

W.I.A.A. Club House

4 p.m. W.I.A.A. Open Tourney.

NARESH KUMAR LOSES TITLE

Welsh Lawn Tennis

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 18.

Naresh Kumar of India lost his title in the final of men's singles of the Welsh Lawn Tennis Championship when he lost to Russell Seymour of South Africa in straight sets played at Newport today. The score in favour of Russell were 6-3, 7-5.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR PINZA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 18.

Sir Victor Sassoon's Pinza, a two to one favourite, won Britain's richest race, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot today.

The Queen's colt Aureole finished second and Worden was third.

DURAND CUP SOCCER

NEW DELHI, July 18 (UPI): The Durand Football Tournament Committee, in their meeting on July 14, fixed September 20 as the last date for receiving entries for the Tournament which is to be held this year from November 4 to November 22.

The total number of entries this year will be limited to 24 only and will consist of six teams from the Armed Forces, five local civilian teams. The draw will be announced later.

Make India A Model State

MORARJI UNVEILS MAHATMA'S BUST

SIDHPUR, July 18 (UPI): The main task before us now was to build our free country on lines chalked out by the Father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and to see that not one of us remained ill-fed, ill-clad and illiterate, observed Shri Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister declaring open the Municipal Garden and unveiling a bust of Mahatma Gandhi here this evening.

Shri Desai wanted India to grow up in to a model state for others to follow.

MAHIM MURDER CASE DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The investigation into the Mahim Murder case shows vigorous signs of being brought to a speedy and successful end by the strenuous steps being taken by the C.I.D.

Latest developments were that a witness to the incident, when the deceased was seen in the company of the alleged main accused, was traced and interviewed by the police. Still later, action by the police has brought to light, the alleged owner of the trunk in which the murdered man was packed and dumped into the creek. It is none other than the main accused, it is alleged.

This conclusion was drawn by the police in this way: the police realised that the trunk would play a key role in the whole case, and its entire solution might hinge on the finding of the owner of the trunk. Hence no stones were left unturned to trace him. He was finally found yesterday, it was claimed, and he was found to be the acquaintance of the deceased. This man is alleged to have said that he was the owner of the trunk but that some time ago, he had given it gratis to the main accused Ramchand Laxman Bhalerao. Bhalerao has, when confronted with this evidence, stated to have admitted that he is actually the owner of the trunk.

The latest action taken by the CID is to find the all-important weapon with which the slaying was committed. It is reliably understood that Inspector Khan of the CID is personally handling this aspect of the case.

HOUSE COLLAPSES IN KAMATIPURA

1 Woman Hurt: Tenants Evacuated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE entire rear portion of a three storeyed building at Bapty Road, Kamatipura collapsed at 12-52 p.m. today.

Number 232, which was an old structure, was obviously weakened by the recent heavy rainfall. This afternoon it suddenly collapsed.

A woman who was in a lavatory was taken unawares and seriously injured and removed to hospital.

The fire-brigade which was immediately called in rushed to the spot and evacuated the other tenants of the building to safety.

The area was cordoned off and the Nagpada police are at the scene at the time of going to press, trying to help about fifty families who were residing in the building.

This is the fifth house collapse in the course of the week.

U. S. Defence Budget

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI-AFP): The U.S. Senate Finance Committee last night approved a 34-milliard 511 million United States National Defence budget for the 1953-54 fiscal year.

This sum takes into consideration the five milliard dollars reduction in the air budget demanded by President Eisenhower.

TERRORISTS KILL INDIAN BOY

KUALA - LUMPUR, July 18 (NAFEN): A 12-year-old Indian boy, accompanied by his 20-year-old brother, was attacked by terrorists in the Port Dickson district of Negri Sembilan. It was the first terrorist incident in the area for many months. They were out shooting on an estate when they met the two terrorists.

The young boy was shot in the chest and died on the way to hospital. His elder brother is in Seremban Hospital in a serious condition, suffering from a wound in the groin

French Pockets As The Smugglers' Paradise To Have Short Shrift

MADRAS, July 18 (UPI).

MR. Arun Chandra Guha, Union Deputy Finance Minister, addressing a press conference here said today that at present there was no correspondence going on between the Government of India and the French Government on the question of the merger of the French Indian Settlements with the Indian Union and that the correspondence that was in progress some time back could be said to have ended in a stalemate.

The Deputy Finance Minister who paid a visit to Pondicherry yesterday and had discussions with pro-merger leaders, the Indian Consul-General and customs officials there, revealed that the Government of India were now introducing the permit system for entry into the French Settlements and the ways and means to check the smuggling of valuable goods through the land frontiers and through post parcels.

Mr. Guha said that smuggling was going on a "gigantic scale" and the Government of India were losing enormous sums of customs revenue. Articles far in excess of the local needs of the inhabitants of these settlements were being imported and then smuggled into the Indian Union.

One important measure which the Government of India had already taken in hand with a view to put down smuggling was the erection of barbed wire facing.

TAX EVASION

When asked whether there would be a fresh campaign against income-tax evaders this year, the Deputy Minister said that the campaign begun last year was already there and a number of cases were still pending before the income-tax investigation commission. He said that the total of assessed tax still to be collected would be about Rs. 100 crores.

As a result of the special drive launched last year, the arrears of income-tax were rapidly going down the Minister said.

BANKING ACT AMENDING BILL

Mr. Guha revealed that an amending bill to the Banking Companies Act would soon be brought before Parliament by the Government of India, most probably at its ensuing session and the bill would be designed to benefit depositors and other constituents of bank in the event of liquidation.

The Minister said that the Government had noted with concern that in the process of liquidation of banking concerns at present, the depositors and other constituents got very little out of the assets and the assets were being mostly shared by the liquidators, managing agents and others associated with the process of liquidation.

Kashmir On The Tapis Again

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

obviously been very depressed over these developments. He knows that he has to carry India with him. And India has become very suspicious of Sheikh Abdullah. His other difficulty appears to be that he does not get correct advice. The Minister for States, who should keep him well posted ha.. other more important interests, such as opening of fairs or presiding over Kavi Sammelans. The seasoned Civil Servant, Vishnu Sahai has, therefore, been appointed to devote his whole time to Kashmir and keep the Prime Minister posted about day to day happenings in that state.

PARTITION?

This brings me to the forthcoming Indo-Pakistan talks on Prime Ministers' level. The basic issue is Kashmir. Like devaluation, there is the problem of "face" in Kashmir as well. Can Pakistan agree to the disbandment of Azad Kashmir Forces on which all the U.N.O. Mediators have so far failed to reconcile the two parties? Here again, there is the Anglo-American formula of the division of Kashmir.

"Let Pakistan keep what Pakistan has and let India have Jammu and Laddak. As for the Valley let it be an independent buffer state." This is the Anglo-American Plan. According to reports, it is also Sheikh Abdullah's Plan. The question, however, is whether, after shouting against the partition of Kashmir, the two Prime Ministers will accept the partition. New Delhi has decided to wait and watch.

DYNAMOS COLLECT FULL POINTS

Amateurs Surprise Francis Goans

Bombay Amateurs ..... 4, Francis Goans ..... 0.
Dynamos ..... 3, Central Railway ..... 1.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DYNAMOS Football Club kept their interests alive in the run for top honours in the First Division of the Harwood Football League with a three goals to one win over Central Railway this evening at the Cooperage; while earlier, St. Francis Goans suffered a surprising four-nil defeat at the hands of Bombay Amateurs.

Dynamos were fully deserving of their victory, but had they prevented the losers from netting almost at the call of time, they would have had a better goal-average.

It took Dynamos quite sometime to riddle the Railway defence and outwit their ever-alert custodian Sukhlal, but once they got going in the twentieth minute, they forged ahead with confidence.

Dynamos at first adopted short passing moves, but when they found the going difficult due to the overcrowding and first time tackling of the Railway defence, they changed over to feeding their wingers; this paved the way for rattling the Railway defence.

To the Railways attack much of the blame may be levelled because they were rather slow and unco-operative in their approach work. Tully and Tambe worked alone without much advantage.

Narayan, Bhaskaran, Sawant and Janki played their usually hardworking game for Dynamos.

The first corner kick against the Railway in the twentieth minute resulted in a goal. Sawant's flag-kick was cleared to Narayan, who sent in a high lob for Salvi to head in despite the wild attack of a number of defenders.

Two minutes later, Nadan scored after a hectic duel for the ball. Goalkeeper Sukhlal came out to punch a centre by Sawant; but Laloo got the ball and Duncan headed from goalline twice; then Nadan connected to push into an untenanted net.

Central Railway began the second session well and they had quite a good bit of the game thereafter; Tully wasted some capital chances. Twice he headed; once to Sheenappa's hands and then over the crossbar. Again, he only had to push past the custodian, but looked aghast as Kuppuswamy's pass went by him.

In the sixth minute of the second session Laloo converted a forward pass from Nadan with a beautiful placement past Sukhlal.

Five minutes before the end Tambe eluded both the Dynamos full backs and beat the helpless custodian to reduce the side's margin.

The teams were:—

DYNAMOS: Sheenappa; Sheshappa, George; Narayan, Salvi, Bhaskaran; Sawant, Nadan, Laloo, John, Janki.

CENTRAL RLYS.: Sukhlal; Shetty, Peter; A. Duncan, Rebello, Narayana; J. D'Sa, Kuppuswamy, Tully, Tambe, Shiva.

Referee: L. M. Fernandes.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS RECEIVED A RUDE SHOCK WHEN BOMBAY AMATEURS TROUNCED THEM BY FOUR CLEAR GOALS EARLY THIS EVENING.

The two teams provided quite an interesting fare and dominated play in the first seven minutes, but a mistake by Christopher in not coming out to collect Laxman's goalmouth centre saw Roy send in a first timer which had the goalie beaten.

Laxman was next to score off a pass from left winger Bangera, after the entire Goan defence misticked two minutes later. In the twelfth minute, Roy's 40 yard lofted drive hit the crossbar and was travelling into goal when Christopher tried to save, but did so from behind the goalline; referee Borthwick pointed to the centre.

Amateurs completed their tally in the second session when Sunder's 40 yard drive slipped through goalkeeper Christopher's hands.

The Goans tried positional changes, but with a nervous custodian and a weak defence they could not stage a recovery.

The teams were:—

BOMBAY AMATEURS: Sanjiva; Nagappa, Kenny; Manjunath, Sanil, N. C. Puthran; Laxman, Sunder, Roy, Bhoja, Bangera.

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; Martin, Gonsalves, Assis, Dominic, D'Costa; B. D'Souza, C. Mendis, E. Rodrigues, E. Fernandes, P. Fernandes.

Referee: G. C. Borthwick.

Mal Whitfield's New Record

HELSINKI, July 18 (UPI-AFP): American track star, Mal Whitfield, set a new world record for the 800 yard run at the International Track meet at Turku (Finland) yesterday.

Whitfield ran the distance in 1 minute 48/6 seconds, bettering the previous record of 1 minute 49/2 seconds set by the English runner, Stanley Woodersen, in London in 1938 and tied by Whitfield himself in 1950. The American runner, Santee, who came in second in the race topped the previous record turning in a time of one minute 48/9 seconds.

Heading Styles

Three players, two from Francis Goans and one from Amateurs, give an expressive display of heading in Saturday evening's First Division Harwood Football League which the Amateurs won by four goals to nil. E. Rodrigues and Kenny look on.

VYAS'S NARROW WIN OVER SAMPAT TAKES STUDENTS YMCA INTO TEAM SEMIFINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A THRILLING encounter, the fifth and the all important in the tie, between Yatin Vyas and Dilip Sampat, which Vyas won by narrowest margin, enabled Students YMCA to get the better of the St. Xavier's College "A" team to enter the semi-final round of the Men's Team Championship run in conjunction with the St. Xavier's College Open Table Tennis Championships. The ninth and the deciding match between these two collegians kept the spectators on the edges of their chairs throughout the keenly fought out three games. Vyas beat Sampat 21-12, 13-21, 21-19.

The Deccan Gymkhana went down to the P. V. M. Gymkhana "A" in the semi-final round of the womens team championship, the latter meet the Khalsa College in the final.

Results were:—

Women's Team Championship

Semi-finals: P. V. M. GYMKHANA "A" beat DECCAN GYMKHANA 3-2 (Gool Nasikwalla beat Meena Parande 21-13, 21-9; beat Dwarka Gore 21-5, 21-7; D. Mistry lost to Dwarka Gore 19-21, 17-21; lost to Meena Parande 10-21, 16-21; Gool Nasikwalla and D. Mistry beat Meena Parande and Dwarka Gore 21-19, 18-21, 21-16). KHALSA COLLEGE beat ST. XAVIER'S "A" 3-1 (Ruby Satarawalla beat Saroj Mirkar 21-23, 21-19, 21-7; beat Sulochana Mankar 22-20, 21-14; Chitra Nargolkar lost to Sulochana Mankar 21-14, 14-21, 14-21; Ruby Satarawalla and Chitra Nargolkar beat Saroj Mirkar & Sulochana Mankar 21-16, 21-13).

Men's Team Championship

Quarter-finals: BOMBAY CENTRAL INSTITUTE "A" beat MATUNGA GYMKHANA 5-3; (Samuel beat N. Radhakrishnan 21-17, 21-14; beat N. L. Bajaj 21-13, 21-19; lost to M. L. Lulla 16-21, 5-21; Abraham lost to M. L. Lulla 12-21, 8-21; lost to N. L. Bajaj 10-21, 21-18, 19-21; H. M. Khanchand beat N. Radhakrishnan 21-18, 21-15; beat M. L. Lulla 24-22, 13-21, 21-18; beat N. L. Bajaj 21-14, 21-5). P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA beat KANARA SARASWAT "A" 5-4 (C. R. Kelekar beat S. V. Nadkarni 21-16, 21-13; beat R. D. Halady 21-19, 18-21, 21-9; lost to V. M. Nadkarni 14-21, 18-21; S. K. Thackersey beat S. V. Nadkarni 21-17, 22-20; beat R. D. Halady 21-19, 21-12; beat V. M. Nadkarni 21-19, 21-16; V. D. Dalal lost to S. V. Nadkarni 15-21, 17-21, lost to R. D. Halady 21-10, 14-21, 14-21; lost to V. M. Nadkarni 14-21, 7-21). STUDENTS Y.M.C.A. beat ST. XAVIER'S "A" 5-4 (A. Vakeel beat S R. Irani 16-21, 21-18, 21-16; lost to B. S. Khambatta 15-21, 10-21; lost to D. P. Sampat 15-21, 5-21; A. Aaron beat S. R. Irani 18-21, 21-19, 21-16; lost to B. S. Khambatta 13-21, 13-21; lost to D. P. Sampat 10-21, 17-21; Y. Vyas beat S. R. Irani 21-18, retired; beat B. S. Khambatta 22-20, 21-17; beat D. P. Sampat 21-12, 13-21, 21-19). INDIAN GYMKHANA "A" beat TIMES OF INDIA SPORTS CLUB 5-4 (S. V. Rangan beat T. S. Naidu 21-7, 21-18; beat I. Swamy 21-10, 23-21; lost to D. P. Somaya 14-21, 13-21; P. A. Vaidyanath beat T. S. Naidu 21-7, 21-4; beat I. Swamy 21-19, 17-21, 21-6; lost to D. P. Somaya 17-21, 14-21; V. Venkatraman lost to T. S. Naidu 8-21, 23-21, 16-21; lost to D. P. Somaya 2-21, 6-21; beat I. Swamy 21-18, 17-21, 21-14).

JUNIOR SINGLES

First round: D Aaron beat M Balid 21-14, 21-16; C R Dewan beat A Thakker 21-10, 21-19; R Dalal beat Anil Ruia 21-7, 21-14; V D Parker beat B N Row 21-3, 21-10; L Amarnath beat M Atzenwiler 21-16, 16-21, 21-18; D F Pandole beat P Patel 21-18, 21-11; R Presswalla beat S Karachiwalla 21-7, 21-8; V M Chandarana beat V Salucha 21-6, 22-24, 21-5; S R Samuel beat B S Ruia 21-10, 21-14; H Sattara beat S Sawant 21-11, 19-21, 21-18; A Joseph beat R Medhora 21-16, 24-22; V Jerajaru beat S Doctor 21-13, 21-16; J Kothare beat Vinod Kothare 18-21, 21-9, 25-23; K Thagarshe beat Ashok Ruia 21-15, 21-10; Atul Shah beat R Kapadia 21-16, 21-8; P K Biswas beat A Bodani 21-11, 21-10; M Nurani beat Miss Kishore Anandkar 18-21, 21-16, 21-16; Mukul Vyas beat Miss Perin Kharas 21-3, 21-4; S D Bhatia beat A Sequiera 21-7, 21-13; A Aaron beat S Potnis 21-9, 21-10.

Second round: V D Parker beat R Presswalla 21-7, 21-14; S R Samuel beat K M Chandarana 21-10, 21-15; D F Pandole beat H Sitlani 21-15, 21-19; A Aaron beat V M. Chandarana 21-15, 21-18; A Shah beat K Thagarshe 21-6, 21-10; V Jerajaru beat M Hillet 12-21, 21-8, 21-15; G R Dewan beat Mukul Vyas 22-20, 21-23, 21-12; K C Dhondi beat S Kapadia 21-9, 21-18; A Joseph beat Vinod Kothare 21-14, 21-15; S D Bhatia beat L Amarnath 18-21, 21-14, 21-16; R Dalal beat D Phaterphekar 21-19, 21-18; P K Biswas beat D Aaron 21-16, 18-21, 21-16.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

4-00 p.m. semi-final of men's team championship and first and second rounds of women's singles; 6-00 p.m. first and second rounds of men's singles, first quarter.

Caltex Beaten Easily

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Asserting their superiority from the start "I.N.S. Angre" easily accounted for Caltex Sports Club by five goals to two in the first round of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. Earlier, G. B. Police "A" defeated Khatau Sports Club by three goals to two.

Superior power-drive of the Navy defenders and the speed combined with the ability to dribble, position and shoot of their forwards, who moved as well-knit unit and co-ordinated whole made victory a foregone conclusion. They started in a storming fashion and tested goal-keeper Hariappa on many occasions and only succeeded in beating once in the first half through Stewart but in the subsequent period they got the better of him three times. Raju, Rao and Thappa, in that order, were the goal getters. The two goals which Caltex obtained by the efforts of Jayaram and Martin were scored against the run of play.

STATE CHESS TOURNEY

Al Nasir Outmanoeuvres Pestonjee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AL NASIR who had disappointed his supporters on the second day with a bad start has now secured the undisputed lead after today's victory over M. P. Pestonjee in the final league of the qualifying division of the Bombay State Chess Championship at Chetana.

M. P. Pestonjee who was slightly off colour today made a fighting start but disillusioned the spectators when he gave up his Queen for a Rook and lost the game. So far Pestonjee was sharing the lead with Al Nasir but now he joins S. N. Tavaria and Surendra Bhatt who have lost two points each.

V. V. Kurwalekar defeated S. Y. Bhide in their adjourned encounter thus scoring his first full point.

In a slightly inferior position he made a recovery to share points with Falli Kanga. Kurwalekar was however defeated by S. N. Tavaria who did not drop a single chance of cornering Kurwalekar.

Syed Rehman defeated Surendra Bhatt and is now much better placed than before. Bhatt suffered his second defeat after leading the field for four rounds.

Results were:—

F K Kanga 1/2, V V Kurwalekar 1/2; Al Nasir 1, M P Pestonjee 0; S Rehman 1, S C Bhatt 0; R Sunderam 0, S Y Bhide 1; V V Kurwalekar 0, S N Tavaria 1; S Y Bhide 0, V V Kurwalekar 1.

SOCCER CLUB SEEKS SHAREHOLDERS

LONDON, July 18 (NAFEN): The ordinary working man should be given the chance to become a shareholder in his local football club say Leyton Orient, Third Division (South) side.

They are offering 60,000 shares to the public at five shillings each.

The extra capital will be used to buy new players.

SADHUS TO WORK FOR BHOOMIDAN

Maharashtrian Saint To Give The Lead

SECUNDERABAD, July 18 (UPI).

A SADHU sammelan is being convened shortly at Pandarpur for marshalling sadhus in the country to work for the furtherance of the Bhoomidan movement.

This was disclosed to pressmen today by Sant Tukdoji Maharaj, well-known Maharashtrian saint.

Sant Tukdoji stated that sadhu and other mendicants should engage themselves in the service of mankind instead of raising a lot of dust over the establishment of supremacy of one school of thought over the other.

Mere redistribution of land, he added, was not the "summum bonum" of the Bhoodan Yagan. It also aimed at overhauling the country's economic system. Corresponding movements, "Sampathi Dan". "Kala Dan", "Buddhi Dan" and "Vidya Dan" were already on. These movements offered scope to people who did not posses land.

In offering free service in whatever calling they followed, he exhorted people to popularise Hindi, and said that those who tried to oppose Hindi were trying to keep themselves aloof from the rest of the country.

High Priority For Estate Duty Bill

NEW DELHI, July 18 (UPI): The Deputy Finance Minister Mr. M. C. Shah, told newsmen yesterday that the Government were giving the highest priority to the Estate Duty Bill to see that it became an act by September next.

The bill, he said, would be taken up by Parliament immediately after the Andhra bill is passed. A separate bill fixing the rate of levy will also be passed immediately after.

As at present arranged the Finance Minister will meet on July 31 and August 1 all members who have given notice of amendments to discuss those amendments. Earlier he will also meet the representatives in this connection.

Tenzing's London Visit Over

LONDON, July 18 (NAFEN): Sherpa Tenzing Norkay flies to Switzerland today after an exhausting, but triumphant, London visit culminating in Thursday's Palace Investiture.

The family are all in good health and spirits.

Final tributes to the gallant Sherpa were paid at a big farewell dinner party given by the Indian Social Club at a restaurant in Holborn.

The Indian High Commissioner, Mr. B. G. Kher, was the principal speaker and another distinguished guest who appeared as an experienced mountaineer and Alpine Club Member was 80-year-old Mr. Leopold Amery, one-time Secretary of State for India.

Darjeeling Plans To Welcome Tenzing

KALIMPONG, July 18 (UPI): A Tenzing reception committee, Darjeeling, has been formed on district-wise basis for giving Tenzing a fitting reception when he returns to Darjeeling from Europe.

Mr. Ramasankar Prasad, M.L.C., has been elected chairman of the committee.

The committee has decided to present Tenzing with a purse.

CHIANG'S MEN WITHDRAW

TAIPEH, July 18 (UPI-AFP): Chinese Nationalist sea guerillas who made a comando raid on Tungshan Island were withdrawing to their base last night after completing their mission, according to a Defence Ministry communique here.

Luns-Nehru Talks Touched Korea

KARACHI, July 18 (UPI): Dr. Luns, Netherlands Foreign Minister, arrived here last night on the last lap of his Far-Eastern tour during which he conferred with top officials of the countries he visited.

At the airport, Dr. Luns said he had discussed world problems with Mr. Nehru and enlightened himself with India's stand in regard to Korea and the attitude towards the Soviet Union.

Dr. Luns said he had had conversations with the Australian Government regarding administrative and economic co-ordination between Netherlands and Australia in New Guinea. He denied again that he had negotiated any political or military pact with Australia or that he had touched upon the question of a Pacific Pact regarding Indo-China.

Jalmandir Case Hearing

SATARA, July 18 (H.S.), Shri V. V. Athalye, Resident Magistrate, Satara who was nominated by Shri S. S. Vaze, North Satara Sessions Judge, to try the Jalmandir Theft Case on Wednesday last, today fixed July 20, for the hearing of the case, when all the accused in the case have also been ordered to present themselves in the court.

LICENCE SUSPENDED

BARAMATI (Sholapur Dist.), July 18 (H.S.), the Baramati Agricultural Produce Market Committee has suspended the General Commission Agent's Licence of the Nira Canal Society Co-operative Association for contravening the rules laid down by the Market Committee, it is understood. Agricultural Produce Market Committee is a semi-official organization regularising the purchase and sale of agricultural produce, in the town.

Greater Bombay's Health

The mortality 756 was 8 more than in the preceding week and the death rate was 13.9 on the census population (viz. 28,36,096). Live births registered during the week were 1,446 and the birth rate was 26.5 (per 1,000 persons of the census population of 1951). Out of the total deaths, 215 were among infants under one year of age.

Plague was absent during the week. Cholera caused one attack. Smallpox caused 16 attacks (including one case imported from Borivli) and 4 deaths. There were 30 attacks (including two cases imported one each from Belgaum Dist. and Kalyan) and 13 deaths from Enteric Fever.

GENERAL KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

PARIS, July 18 (UPI-AFP): The Council of Europe announced here yesterday that its Secretary General Jacques Camille Paris of France had been killed in an automobile accident

In August, Indonesia will receive the first three "Heron" passenger planes of a series of 14, now being built at the de Havilland's Aircraft Company in the United Kingdom.

SHARMA GIVES UP FAST

Vinoba's Plea Succeeds

PATNA, July 18 (H.S.): Swami Veer Ramchandra Sharma, who was on a fast unto death for the last 62 days, demanding an outright ban on cow-slaughter in Bihar State, ended his fast today afternoon, in deference to the wishes of Acharya Shri Vinoba Bhave. He accepted fruit-juice from Acharya Bhave's hands.

The Initiator of the Bhoodan Yagna today morning saw the advocate of the ban on Cow-Slaughter in the hospital, where the latter was removed a few days back, and expressed sympathy with the cause for which Veer Sharma was fasting. Acharya Bhave told Swamiji that he could do much for the cause for which he was fasting, by saving his precious life.

Shri Jagat Narainlal, Deputy Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and Shri Sitaram Khemaka, had earlier an interview with Shri Deep Narainsinha Minister for Animal Husbandry, Bihar, who is reported to have assured the Deputy Speaker that Bihar Government would do its utmost to get the Bill passed in the coming session of the Assembly. He is also understood to have expressed regret at the inability of the Government to get the Bill passed, in the last session.

In the meantime, a number of municipalities in Bihar State have telegraphically assured Veer Sharma that they would ban cow-slaughter in their limits. It may be recalled that Gaya and Motihari municipalities have already passed the anti-cow-slaughter law.

FAO And The Five Year Plan

BOMBAY, Saturday: India's Five-Year Plan will figure prominently in the discussions of the F.A.O. Regional Conference on food and agriculture programmes in Asia and Far East, to be held in Bangalore from July 27 to August 5.

Mr. B. Majumdar, Chief of the Asia and Far East Section of the Economic Division of the F.A.O. and Secretary-General of the conference, told NAFEN in Bombay today.

He passed through Bombay from Rome on his way to Bangalore.

Government representatives of countries attending the conference will see how much they can benefit by the experience of India's Five-Year Plan. Similarly India can benefit from discussions on what is being done in countries like Japan for increasing agricultural production, he said.

DR. RADHAKRISHNAN

VIENNA, July 18 (UPI-AFP): The Vice-President of India Dr. Sarvapally Radhakrishnan arrived here yesterday by plane from Zurich accompanied by the Indian Minister to Austria Mr. Y. M. Gundevia to begin a three-day state visit. Sarvapally will return to Zurich on Monday and plans to visit Yugoslavia and Switzerland.

60-TON SOVIET TANKS ON KOREA FRONT

But No Russian Troops Seen On Battle Lines

TOKYO, July 18 (NAFEN).

AS the United Nations prepared for the worst while hoping for the best at the critical Pan Mun Jom meeting, postponed until tomorrow at the request of the Communists, reports from the front line today gave a sinister new angle on the Communist offensive which was still being steadily driven back by the 8th Army.

Ten divisions of North Korean and Chinese troops who launched a "last blow" drive are revealed to be equipped with Josef Stalin III tanks. This is the first time these 60-ton standard Red Army weapons have been reported in operation in Korea.

There is no confirmation of rumours that Russian troops were identified among the Communist front line forces. Delay in the Communist answer at Pan Mun Jom raised some hope that the Chinese have a constructive reply, but the United Nations delegates are in no mood for further avoidance of the issue and desire a very firm indication whether or not the Communists will sign the truce on the present assurances that the South Koreans will not obstruct it.

A United Nations walk-out from Pan Mun Jom is thought possible if the Communists reject the latest proposals tomorrow.

Red Poser To U.N. Command

TOKYO, July 18 (UPI-AFP): A report monitored here today from Peking radio said the Communist delegates at Pan Mun Jom talks had asked two questions of "utmost importance" to the United Nations Command but had received no clear-cut reply.

The radio said the two-questions were: Whether Korean armistice is to include the Republic of Korea and its army and if so in what form the United Nations Command would guarantee that R O K would not obstruct the armistice.

The radio reiterated the charge that the current delay in the armistice talks was due to the failure of the United Nations Command to reply to these questions from the Communist delegation.

R. K. Nehru As India's Man On Korea Body

NEW DELHI, July 18 (UPI): With the prospect of the signing of the armistice on Korea brightening up during the last few days, the question of selecting India's representative on the Neutral Commission proposed to be set up is at present engaging the attention of the Government of India.

It is understood that while a top-ranking Indian military officer would be deputed to control and direct the functions of the Indian troops whose presence may be necessary during the operations of the Neutral Commission in Korea, membership of India on the Neutral Commission will go to a senior civilian official of the Government of India. In this connection, the choice is very likely to fall on Mr. R. K. Nehru, I.C.S., Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, Government of India.

U.N. Troops Retake Outpost

SEOUL, July 18 (UPI-AFP): United Nations troops have recaptured part of an outpost lost earlier south of "Christmas Hill", an Eight Army spokesman said here today.

Figures of Communist losses along the entire front line during the 24 hours ending 18-00 hours (local time) on Friday were given as 2,140 killed and wounded.

Main Issues Before UNGA

NEW YORK, July 18 (UPI-AFP): The United Nations Secretariat made public last night the 58 items included in the provisional agenda of the eighth session of the General Assembly, which is to open here on September 15.

All of these items, except for one of a minor character, were included on the agenda of the seventh session.

Other ietms may be included later on the agenda.

The most important political problems to be raised before the Assembly are the Korean issue, the problems of Tunisia and Morocco, Burma's complaint against Nationalist China regarding the presence of Chinese Nationalist forces on Burmese territory.

Other issues include the problems of disarmament and of the control of atomic energy, the problem raised by South Africa's discriminatory measures against non-Europeans and the problem of admission of new members to the United Nations as a result of recent developments in Korea.

It was thought possible that a special session of the Assembly might be convened here to discuss the Korean problem before the regular session. Many economic and social problems are to be discussed by the Assembly including the programme of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries and questions dealing with Trusteeship and non-autonomous territories.

Plan For Cheap Cycles, Watches

NEW DELHI, July 18 (NAFEN): The prices of cycles and watches will tumble within a short time if the new plan of the Community Project authorities to start producing these parts in the Project's Cottage Industry Section materializes.

The aim of the Project authorities is to bring down the prices of cycles and watches to suit the purse of the common man in the country.

Already in some Community Project centres cycle parts are being produced. This will be extended to other centres also where suitable facilities exist.

For watch-making, pilot plants will be established in training centres to teach prospective watchmakers wherever it will be economically feasible. If it is found necessary some foreign experts may also be invited to train Indians. It is hoped that the training will start early next year.

Both industries are expected to be run on a co-operative basis under the Project administration.

Parishad Leader Wants More Agitation

KANPUR, July 18 (UPI): Demanding complete integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India, Pandit Premnath Dogra, the Praja Parishad leader, said here that in case the Indian Government persisted in its policy of propitiation of the Abdullah Government, he would not hesitate once again to make more sacrifices for achieving his object of bringing back Kashmir and making it an integral part of India.

Pandit Dogra, who was addressing a public meeting held under the auspices of the Kanpur branch of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh at Phool Bagh added that the conditions and the circumstances created by Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmir Premier, were caused with suspicion in regard to the Indo-Kashmir relations. He demanded a stronger policy to be pursued by the India Government towards Kashmir.

He also referred to the circumstances in which Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee had died in Srinagar Hospital. Demanding an enquiry into the death of Dr. Mookerjee, Pandit Dogra pleaded for the erection of suitable memorials to Dr. Mookerjee at Srinagar and at Jammu. He demanded financial assistance from the people in this connection.

Earlier, Pandit Dorga unveiled a bust-size clay portrait of Dr. Mookerjee at Mittra Mandal, a cultural organisation of the city.

He left for Lucknow last night.

Students Hold Up Nehru's Car

DEMONSTRATIONS IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 18 (UPI).

MORE than 500 students of the Allahabad University staged a demonstration today, in front of the Anand Bhawan and shouted slogans demanding that the membership of the University Unions should be compulsoryand the decision of the Chancellor, Mr. K. M. Munshi, that the membership of University Unions should not be compulsory be withdrawn.

A delegation of seven students of the University, including the President and Vice-President of the Union, met Pandit Nehru and apprised him of their grievances. Pandit Nehru is reported to have given a patient hearing and said that he could not interfere in this matter as the character of the University was autonomous. He, however, assured the delegation that he would try to do whatever was possible for him in the matter.

After meeting the delegation, when Pandit Nehru was going to the University to have his lunch with the University staff, his car was stopped by the student demonstrators who squatted in front of the gate and shouted slogans. Pandit Nehru immediately got down from the car and asked the students to make way for him.

NEHRU'S ADVICE

Addressing the students he said many new things had happened during the last five years. It might be that they had some grievances to be redressed but the manner and the way in which they wanted to put their demands were not desirable. He greatly resented the shouting of slogans and said they should do things in a peaceful manner. He asked the students to take a dispassionate and detached view of things and judge them in their true perspective.

Pandit Nehru said they should not get impatient and wait till tomorrow morning when he would address them and tell them whatever he had in mind.

Thereafter the students peacefully dispersed.

Vishala Andhra By Backdoor

(Continued From Page 12)

of district planning boards, when the assembly was in session, the Chief Minister replied that in fact it was one of the reasons why he hesitated to nominate M.L.A.'s on such committees "for otherwise, it becomes a question of the tail wagging the dog".

Tenneti Viswanathan objected to the language used by the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister retorted "No Sir", it is good English and dogs are treated very well in England."

Special Officer For Andhra

WORK TO BEGIN BY AUGUST, SAYS "C.R."

MADRAS, July 18 (UPI): The Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, informed the Madras Assembly today during question time that he expected the special officer appointed for the Andhra State would take up his work in August or even earlier. The appointment was intended to expedite the administrative arrangements.

The Chief Minister stated that technically, the Central Government had not informed the Madras Government about the appointment and duties of the special officer. But he had received a personal intimation from the Prime Minister, so also from the Governor. There was also the press note to that effect from Delhi.

The total number of pilgrims which have arrived at Mecca is 25,119.

Madras Loan Also Over-Subscribed

MADRAS, July 18 (UPI): The Madras Four Per Cent Loan 1963 for Rs. five crores was over-subscribed on the fourth day today.

No official information regarding the extent of over-subscription is available. The Loan will, however, remain open till July 31.

Bengal Loan Over-Subscribed

CALCUTTA, July 18 (UPI): A press note issued by the Reserve Bank states as the Four Per Cent West Bengal Loan, 1963, has been over-subscribed, the applications upto Rs. 5,000 will be allotted in full. Applications over Rs. 5,000 will receive partial allotment at the rate of 91 per cent and the applicants concerned may obtain cash refund at the rate of 9 per cent from the counter of the receiving offices on production of the official receipts granted to them.

TAFT MAY NOT BE BACK FOR SOME TIME

NEW YORK, July 18 (UPI-AFP): The New York hospital, where Senator Robert Taft was recently operated upon for a lame hip, announced yesterday that he would be unable to return to Congress before the end of the present session. Congress is expected to adjourn at the beginning of August.

The news that Senator Robert Taft would be unable to return to his duties as the Senate majority leader before the end of the present session has alarmed Government circles in Washington, it was learned. They feared that during his absence, the feud between Congress and both the Secretary of State Mr. Dulles and the Mutual Security Director, Mr. Stassen might become even more bitter in consequence of which the harmony within the Republican Party might be endangered.

In that case, these circles said that the Democrats would have a good chance to stage a comeback next year.

43 Miners Arrested

SECUNDERABAD, July 18 (UPI): Forty-three coal miners have been arrested at Kothagudem for defiance of Section 144 Cr.P.C. and picketing, according to Dr. Raj Bahadur Gowd, General Secretary of the All-Hyderabad T. U. C.

Nehru At Allahabad

(Continued from Page 13)

gether, you will be fulfilling your real duty to your countrymen, for which alone the Congress existed so far and will exist in future," he said.

Pandit Nehru, who was addressing about 400 Congress workers at Anand Bhawan soon after his arrival from Lucknow said: "Congress stands for unity and integration. Our achievements during the last few years lag in no way in comparison to what other countries had achieved".

He added "there is general tendency among the people of criticising the Congress. There is no harm if you really point out our defects. We are prepared to learn from anybody or any country, be it Russia or China or any other country or any other party. But I can say with confidence we, as a nation, can also offer much to the world".

TRIBUTES TO C. B. VELKAR

Farewell Party On Eve Of Retirement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presidency Magistrate C. B. Velkar today relinquished charge of office at the 13th Ballard Pier Court, exactly 13 days after he had been transferred there.

Mr. Velkar who retires from service after occupying the Bench for 7 years was given a farewell party by the members of the Bar Association and the staff of the Ballard Pier Court this afternoon.

Mr. N. H. Jhabvalla, the Police Prosecutor, paying tributes to Mr. Velkar's legal acuemen said that he had always tempered justice with mercy. His keen sense of humour, his deep knowledge of human nature and his "reasonableness" had made him equally popular with the Bar, the police and the staff.

Mr. K. C. Vajifdar, President of the Bar Association, welcoming the guest of honour and friends, said that Mr. Velkar had made himself popular even in the very short period he had been in office at the Ballard Pier Court.

He said that Mr. Velkar had always been fair to both the parties to a dispute and the members of the Bar had received full cooperation from him even when he did not agree with their viewpoints. A number of advocates practising at the Court and representatives of the staff also paid tributes to him.

Replying to the speeches, Mr. Velkar said in a lighter vein that he had started his career as a Presidency Magistrate in a Bandra Court near a pond and was retiring near the breezy sea at the Ballard Pier Court.

When he was recently transferred to this Court, he said, he had to "wade through a sea of intoxicants without being intoxicated himself!" (The Ballard Pier Court is a Prohibition Court). In a more serious vein, the retiring Presidency Magistrate said that he had tried to discharge his duty "without wasting anybody's time."

"See the nail and hit it hard", he said, "has been my policy." He said that he had always tried to keep "an open mind to the last" in every case. He thanked the Bar and the police for their cooperation. As a token of remembrance he presented the Bar Library with a copy of his book, "The Bombay Police Act."

Mr. Velkar proceeds on four months' leave before retirement.

Sacrifice For National Unity

Cariappa's Parting Message

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A very warm send-off was given to General K. M. Cariappa, High Commissioner-designate for Australia and New Zealand, when he sailed for Sydney this morning by the P. & O. luxury liner "Strathnavar." He was accompanied by his daughter, Nalini and niece, Miss Sagarie Chengappa.

The former Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army was seen off at the Mole Station by a host of military and civilian friends including Major-General U. C. Dubey, Area Commander, Bombay, Brigadier K. C. Verma, Commodore R. M. T. Taylor of the Indian Navy, Bombay, Shri Fazal Rahimtoola, a former Sheriff of Bombay and the Consuls for Australia and New Zealand.

A full military band in resplendent red and blue uniform which was in attendance struck up a martial tune as hundreds of passengers, their friends and relatives and even the staff in attendance lined up to cheer the General, as he briskly stepped on the gangway.

In a parting message given to pressmen, only a few minutes before ship weighed anchor, General Cariappa said, "The people of India have to show to the rest of the world the way of peace."

"We have to work as a united team to make India strong, wealthy and prosperous and this can be achieved only if there is real national unity. National unity is very essential for peace. Let us make all sacrifices, personal, parochial and national for the sake of India's future greatness. Let us keep as one unit. We must act as Indians—always."

Two-Point Sales Tax Will Not Help

CITY TRADERS SUGGEST ALTERNATIVES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CITY traders are once more up against the State Government, this time on the score of the proposed double-point sales tax.

A meeting of the trading community held here today under the auspices of the New Sales Tax Opposition Mandal urged government to do away with the existing multi-point sales tax and suggested various sources to make up the amount equivalent to the total receipts from the sales tax.

The meeting adopted a resolution urging government to take the commercial community into confidence before introducing any Bill in the State Assembly regarding the sales tax. It further urged that the Taxation Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government should expedite their report so as to relieve the mercantile community from various hardships to which they were at present subject.

The meeting considered various suggestions about the nature of the sales tax to be levied. Majority of those present seemed to be in favour of a turnover tax at the rate of one-fourth per cent. As one of the members pointed out the total sale during the last year was Rs. 800 crores. He added that if the government were to levy a general sales tax at the rate of one-fourth per cent it would fetch them a neat income of Rs. 20 crores.

Mr. B. D. Binani, president of the Mandal who presided, complained that the multi-point sales had done much harm to the business community. In fact it had killed the trade. He felt that if the tax were to be continued several business concerns would have to be closed down. He was afraid that the proposed two-point sales tax would not produce any better result.

KARAN SINGH FOR DELHI

SRINAGAR, July 18 (UPI): Sadar-i-Riyasat Karan Singh left for Delhi today by air on a three-day visit to the Indian capital.

Though nothing is officially known here about the purpose of the Kashmir Sadar-i-Riyasat's sudden trip to Delhi, it is believed he will hold talks with the Government of India on present developments in the state.

MYSTERIOUS CATTLE DISEASE

KARWAR, July 18 (UPI): A peculiar cattle disease is reported to have broken out in some villages in the Karwar Taluka. About fifteen heads of cattle had the attack and six have died. The local veterinary surgeon has sent the blood samples of these animals to Bombay for blood examination etc., it is learnt.

Stop Press

TENSING LEAVES LONDON

LONDON, July 18 (NAFEN): Because fog over the Continent upset air schedules, Tensing Norkay and his family left London airport for Zurich today two hours after the scheduled time.

ROMANCE DENIED

LONDON, July 18 (NAFEN): Rumours of a romance between th. Maharajah of Cooch-Behar and a London girl were denied here today. The girl is Vicki Martin, aged 21, who was with the Maharajah when his car was involved in a crash on Thursday.

50 KILLED

LONDON, July 18 (UPI-AFP): At least fifty people were killed during the sudden outbreak of tribal warfare on the Kenya-Uganda frontier during the last two days, according to reports reaching here.

Biyani Is Prepared To Resign

REPLY TO CRITICS

NAGPUR, July 18 (UPI): Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Finance Minister of Madhya Pradesh, in a statement to the press today said that he would vacate from the Ministry immediately if "the MLAs from Vidharbha, and the Vidharbha Pradesh Congress Committee think that my continuance in the Ministry is detrimental to the interests of Berar and if they express themselves to this effect."

Mr. Biyani's attention was drawn to a report published in a section of the press that Dr. Khedkar, President of the Vidarbha Pradesh Congress Committee in his reported speech at Amravati on July 14 last observed that "it is unfortunate that although the members and ministers from Berar are in the Assembly, still injustice is being done to Berar." Mr. Brijal Biyani, said: "I have not verified the correctness of the report. It may be that the report of what Dr. Khedkar said was not faithfully and correctly reported."

He then said: "Let me make it clear that I want to serve the people as long as they have confidence in me and as long as they think that my services are useful to them."

MAKE WAY FOR NEW BLOOD

Kunte's Call To Old-Timers

MIRAJ, July 18 (H.S.): "If old-timers continue to be in the limelight on the strength of their past sacrifices, 'new blood' will be handicapped in playing its proper role", observed Shri D. K. Kunte, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, in reply to an address of welcome presented to him, by the Miraj Municipality recently.

Shri Kunte continued: "Whatever credit was gleaned by workers in the pre-independence era has vanished with the dawn of independence. The post-freedom India poses entirely new problems, and calls for different type of ability."

Shri Kunte was garlanded on behalf of a number of institutions, including the taluka and city Congress Committees and the local students' organisation.

Education should be both universal and compulsory, as Shri Gopal Krishna Gokhale had said, Shri Kunte asserted. But who would then perform the functions of scavengers, he asked. Educated persons must be ready to perform manual labour, he said.

Personal

Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Minister for Public Works, who left for Poona yesterday, will return to Bombay on July 20.

RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN CIRCULAR

RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN, New Delhi, Saturday, July 18: In the afternoon the President received: Shri Barada Ukil and Shri P. N. Mehta.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 18.

The local bullion market was steady today on moderate short covering. The market feeling was generally bearish but now there is comparatively better demand in the ready market and naturally prices failed to decline. Thus with a view to save themselves from paying under budla difference, shorts are inclined to cover unprotected sales.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 154-10 and after declining at Rs. 154-8 advanced at Rs. 158-12. Ready silver was quoted annas two above the forward quotation at Rs. 158-14.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 87 and after declining at Rs. 86-14 advanced at Rs. 87-3. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 87-15 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58.

Later on there was restricted business and under scattered selling there was moderate recession and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	154	8	0
Forward	154	8	0
Ready Gold	87	11	0
Forward	87	1	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 18.

There was utter absence of any important business in the forward cotton market today. In new crop months there was little business while August contract fluctuated within a narrow range.

At the opening August delivery opened at Rs. 690 and advanced at Rs. 691 under small buying. Thereafter there was scattered selling and August contract steadied at Rs. 690. New crop February delivery was quoted at Rs. 663.

Thereafter there was heavy selling by professional operators in August delivery which declined at Rs. 683 but rallied and closed at Rs. 684-12 on covering. February delivery after advancing at Rs. 663-8 declined and closed at Rs. 661-8.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, July 18.

2½ p.c. 1954	..	98	8
2½ p.c. 1955	..	98	6
2½ p.c. 1961	..	90	9
2½ p.c. 1960	..	93	9
2½ p.c. 1976	..	82	12
3 p.c. 1986 Com.	..	82	9
3 p.c. 1957	..	98	5
3 p.c. 1958	..	98	3
3 p.c. 1959-61	..	96	3
3 p.c. 1963-65	..	92	6
3 p.c. 1964	..	92	7
3 p.c. 1966-68	..	90	3
3 p.c. 1970-75	..	86	6
3½ p.c. 1954-59	..	100	6
3½ p.c. 1961	..	98	5
4 p.c. 1960-70	..	102	4
4½ p.c. 1955-60	..	103	4
4½ p.c. 1958-68	..	105	4
STATE LOANS			
4 p.c. Bombay 1964	..	100	6
4 p.c. Madras 1964	..	100	4
4 p.c. Bengal 1964	..	100	6
3 p.c. U.P. 1954	..	100	2
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	..	98	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	..	97	12
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	..	95	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	..	99	1
2½ p.c. U.P. 1961	..	91	0
2½ p.c. Madras 1961	..	91	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1955-56	..	100	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1961	..	90	14
3 p.c. C. P. 1958	..	97	0
3½ p.c. Bom. Muni.	..	86	12
3½ p.c. Bom. Muni. 1965	..	91	12
5 p.c. Bom. Muni.	..	105	0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni.	..	102	12

COTTON STOCKS IN BOMBAY

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 16th July 1953.	387715
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 16th July 1953	1098744
Same period last year	877715
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th July 1953.	488339
Same time last year	596287

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, July 18.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1865 to Rs. 1866-4 and Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 23-9 to Rs. 23-10.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 18.

The produce market was steady today and quotations were mostly unchanged. Groundnuts Bold were quoted at Rs. 55-4. Madras Rs. 55 and Khandesh at Rs. 54-12 August September were quoted at Rs. 50. Oil local mills was placed at Rs. 87, Receipts at Rs. 28-8. July Rs. 27-13, August Rs. 27 and September Rs. 26-5. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 32-4 and August September was quoted at Rs. 31-14. Kardi was placed at Rs. 27 and Khursani at Rs. 40-4. Castorseeds Madras were quoted at Rs. 32-8. Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 153 and after improving at Rs. 153-4 declined at Rs. 151-8 and closed at Rs. 152-8.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	55	0	0
Coromandal	54	4	0
Khandesh	54	4	0
August-September	50	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
September	152	8	0
Madras	32	4	0
Gujerat	32	0	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	32	0	0
Kanpur	31	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	32	4	0
Small	29	8	0
Satna	30	0	0
August-September	31	14	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Madras	40	0	0
Three-Zilla	39	8	0
KARDI			
Bold	26	12	0
Kanpur	23	12	0
August-September	26	4	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	28	4	0
July	27	12	0
August	27	0	0
Linseed Oil	18	4	0
Castor Oil Ready	17	14	0
First Pressure	18	4	0
B.S.B.	18	10	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 18.

120 D Ready Japan	4	3	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	1	6
120 D Ready Italy	4	3	0
150 D Ready Italy	4	0	0
150 D Box July opening		785	
150 D Box July highest		794	
150 D Box July lowest		785	
150 D Box July close		791	
150 D Box August opening		788	
150 D Box August highest		797	
150 D Box August lowest		788	
150 D Box August close		795	

Ghee Quotations

BOMBAY, July 18.

B.L.	64
M. J.	62
N. N.	60
B. K.	62-8
Belgaum Sandow	55
Belgaum No. 2	50
Sankheshwer	49
Vishnu	61-8

Gur Prices

BOMBAY, July 18.

Kolhapur No. 1	30
Kolhapur No. 2	27
Kolhapur No. 3	25
Kopargaon No. 1	27
Kopargaon No. 2	25
Kopargaon No. 3	23-8

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, July 18.

	Rs.
D. W. Bags	86-8
July-Sept.	86
Liverpool	121
B. Twill	106-8
Twine	44-8
45 x 11 Ready Pics	99
July-Sept.	96-12
50 x 10 Pics	83-8
40x7-1/2 Pics	65

Copra Prices

BOMBAY, July 18.

Rajapur	400
Alleppey	375
Three Star	355
Office	355
Ginger	61
Coconut Oil	24-4

Mercury & Cloves

BOMBAY, July 18.

Mercury Ready	435
Ashad	53-4
Cloves	495
Cassia Ready	54-8
Ashad	53-4
Shravan	53-12

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, July 18.

Ashad	2430 to 2440
Shravan	2240 to 2270
Bhadarva	2070 to 2100

Indo-Yugoslav Trade Talks

NEW DELHI, July 18 (UPI):—The Indo-Yugoslav trade talks began this morning for furthering the economic relations between the two countries. The talks lasted for an hour and a half.

The Yugoslav Trade Delegation headed by Mr. Janus Vipotnik, Secretary of State for Economy of the People's Republic of Slovenia, arrived here last night. The other members of the delegation are: Mr. Mihovil H. Karetanic, Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Darko Gustin, Mr. Millos Vehovar, Mr. Roman Golub, Mr. Zlatko Feric, Mr. Ivan Heller and Mr. Kresimir Bozicevic.

JODHPUR BULLION MARKET

JODHPUR, July 18 (UPI).

Quotations following are today's official closing:

SILVER: Opening 153-6, Closing 153-1, Highest 153-9, Lowest 152-14.

HYDERABAD CASTOR SEED RATES

HYDERABAD, July 18 (UPI).

The following are today's official closing quotation of Hyderabad castor seed market:—

Sept. delivery: Opening Rs. 61-13, Lowest Rs. 61-10, Highest Rs. 61-13, and Closing Rs. 61-11.

INDORE BULLION MARKET

INDORE, July 18 (UPI).

Indore Bullion closing quotations were as follows:

Silver Opening 154-15, Highest 155-3, Lowest 154-12, and Closing 154-14.

CALCUTTA BULLION MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 18 (UPI).

The following are the closing quotations of the Calcutta Bullion Market:

Silver: Opening 152-14, Highest 153-3, Lowest 152-12 and Closing 152-14.

Silver Tici closing 152-14.

Gold 87-6.

Silver arrival 15, offtake 5.

Gold arrival 800, offtake 1,000.

MEERUT MARKETS

MEERUT, July 18.

Meerut gur pansera Rs. 18-6, Khurparar Rs. 19-8, Khandsari Rs. 27 to 33, Crystal sugar wholesale Jaswant Rs. 29-8, Modi Rs. 29-10, Mawana Rs. 29-8, to 29-15, Daurala Rs. 30-1, Sakoti Rs. 29-8, Retail Rs. 31 to 32.

Oilseeds sarson Rs. 25 to 26, taramira Rs. 21 to 23, groundnut Rs. 16 to 20, til Rs. 30 to 38, cottonseed Rs. 14-4, oils sarson Rs. 64 to 66, Taramira Rs. 60 to 61, groundnut Rs. 80 to 82.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, July 18.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs. 120 to 130, Quilandy Rs. 150 to 160, fibre garbled Rs. 100, ungarbled Rs. 80, coconuts raw husked Rs. 135 to 140 unusked Rs. 140 to 150 dry Rs. 165 to 170, coconut-oil Rs. 585, Copra office Rs. 400, Dilpasand Rs. 425, Madrasnottam Rs. 425, pepper Wynaad Rs. 3100, country Rs. 3000, Dryginger Chernad Rs. 420, Ernad Rs. 400, coffee Robusta Rs. 160, timber pali Rs. 57-8 to 62-8, Junglewood Rs. 35 to 40, vellapine Rs. 60 to 65, benteak Rs. 40 to 45 teak Rs. 90 to 110 mango Rs. 3-2 to 3-4, teak Rs. 20 to 22-8, Rosewood Rs. 20 to 22-8.

Sugar Market

BOMBAY, July 18.

Ready	89 to 96
Shravan	87-13

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, July 18.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1865/67-8.

Pakistan and Turkey are negotiating a trade agreement which is expected to be signed in the near future, it is reported in Karachi.

Industries Should Increase Wealth Of The Community

MORARJI'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THE industries in a country should run for increasing the wealth of the community as a whole, instead of looking after the happiness of a handful of persons," observed Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, inaugurating the 20th annual session of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, at Ahmedabad, last evening.

Unless everyone got enough to eat, live and wear, the society would not enjoy peace, he said, and added that those who had more should willingly share their wealth with those not so fortunately placed.

"We have to create," the Chief Minister said, "a society of equals in which all will work together and enjoy the fruits of their labour. This cannot be done by protesting, blaming or finding faults of one another but by close co-operation and co-ordination of all the forces that work for the increase of wealth."

CO-ORDINATION

The Chief Minister said that both large scale and home industries should be so co-ordinated as to ensure that none lost employment and no competition existed and added that impetus to home industries was the only way to increase the earnings of the middle classes.

By doing away with class animosity and jealousy much could be done to remove unemployment and improve the living conditions of the lower classes of the society, he said.

Adverting to the problem of unemployment with particular reference to middle classes, Shri Desai said that clamourings and slogans would not solve the problem but all should co-operate and help those who were trying to solve it. Looking to the economic conditions prevailing in other countries, he said, unemployment in this country was not so high as believed in certain quarters, and averred that not unemployment but under-employment was the real problem of India. "Our men are not earning," he said, "as much as they should for the labour they put in." This position could not be changed overnight, he said, but added that after the achievement of freedom the Government had done much to improve the conditions of the middle classes by employing more men in services and increasing their salaries.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Easy

CALCUTTA, July 18 (UPI).

Dull and easy conditions continued in the local share market with little turnover recorded in today's short session.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan 1986 82-9, 3 per cent loan 1957 98-5, 3 per cent loan 1960/70 102-5.

BANKS: United Commercial Bank 35-10.

COALS: Burrakur 9-14, East Indian 24-4.

RAILWAYS: Kalighat Falta Rly 58 CT, Howrah Mamta Rly. 72 CT.

JUTES: Agarpara 18-2, Howrah 23-10, Standard 137, Nuddea 41.

TEAS: Eastern Cachar 2-14, Hasimara 27-4.

SUGAR: Darbhanga 11.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron opening 23-9, closing 23-10, do Pref. 106-8, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-13, Calcutta Electric 13-7, B. I. Corporation 8-4, Jardine Henderson 131, Shaw Wallace 11, Orient Paper 31-6, Indian Cable 18-8, Rallis India Ltd. 74-4, Port Shipping 12-8, India Steamship 6-9.

EGYPTIAN REDUCTION OF COTTON ACREAGE

LONDON, July 18 (NAFEN): The Manchester Guardian referring to the Egyptian announcement of a reduction in the acreage under cotton for the next season comments "few people had contemplated the possibility of a reduction of 30 per cent and the official estimate makes it necessary to reconsider ideas about prospects for supplies and prices."

Begging Is Taboo In Bhutan

KALIMPONG, July 18 (UPI): A new law has been enforced in Bhutan prohibiting begging as a profession, it is learnt here.

According to this new law, no Tibetan beggars are allowed to come into Bhutan for begging. Due to acute food scarcity in Tibet, many Tibetan beggars are trying to cross into India, Bhutan and other neighbouring countries.

The Government of Bhutan has also posted armed guards on their side in the Indo-Bhutan border for preventing Indians entering into Bhutan.

U.S. PUBLIC DEBT NEARS CEILING

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI-AFP): The U. S. public debt has now passed the 272 milliard dollars and is approaching the ceiling of 275 millard dollars fixed by law.

LINGUISTIC STATE CONFERENCE

NAGPUR, July 18 (UPI): The second session of the All-India Linguistic States Conference will be held at Anand, about 20 miles from Baroda, by the middle of August announces, Mr. M. K. Jodh, General Secretary of the Conference. The exact dates will be announced later.

Scholarships For Workers' Children

HYDERABAD'S LEAD

SECUNDERABAD, July 18 (UPI): The Mayor of Hyderabad, Mr. M. Hanumantha Rao, inaugurating the third annual conference of the Municipal Mazdoor Sabha today, announced that the Corporation had set apart Rs. 6,000 for giving sholarships to the children of workers for their education.

Mr. B. S. Mahadev Singh, Praja Socialist leader in the course of his presidential address, said that the workers in the State were passing through difficult times. He regretted the failure of the Government to appoint a Wage Board for Municipal workers to determine the effect of demonetization of halli sicca, on them. He pleaded for revision of scales of pay and dearness allowance of workers and urged for the formation of co-operative societies for their benefit.

The General Secretary of the Sabha in his report stated that Communists were making vain attempts to distrust the unity of Mazdoor Sabha Union.

Mr. Yoshiki Hoshimo, leader of the Japanese Left Wing Socialist Party, extended fraternal greetings to the workers.

talking of BOOKS

BOOK OF GOLDEN GEMS

A BOOK OF GOLDEN GEMS: By A. E. Dixon. Published by P.T.I. Book Depot Bangalore. Pages 124.

YOU AND YOUR HEART: By Drs. H. M. Marvin, Wright, Page Duckett Jones, Rutstein. A Signet Book, published by the New American Library. Pages 192.

I MET STALIN TWICE: By Shaukat Usmani. Published by K. Kurain. Pages 29. Price Re. 1.

HOW COMMON PEOPLE THINK: By a Common Man. Published by Dr. D. N. Chatterjee, Calcutta. Price Rs. 1/8. Pages 250.

A. E. DIXON's 'Golden Gems' have all the charm of freshness. The author has not turned over half a library to compile this book—as such, one is relieved to find many of the common and oft-repeated quotations missing. He has arranged his gems under separate headings in alphabetical order and prefers to rely on the more homely day to day gems and maxims rather than on quotations calling for flights of fancy and imagination. Many of these gems will be familiar to readers of a 'Thought for Today' in the 'Times of India,' a few are original written by the author himself, the majority however are words of wisdom gleaned from books and magazes, from here there and everywhere. The author's sources belong to all generations, countries and classes — Shakespeare, Shelley, Shaw, the Bible Maeterlinck, Cervantes, La Fontaine Goethe, Confucius and the Chinese.

A book worth dipping into for a few short hours and a good reference book too. In fact a book for any home shelf.

On Heart

ONE of the greatest medical advances in recent years has been the partnership established between the physician and the layman in campaigns against chronic ills. Authoritative articles in magazines and handy books for the average man aid in propagating useful knowledge and dispelling misunderstanding.

'You and Your heart' sponsored by the American Heart Association is one more step in this direction. Here five eminent specialists, who are taking an active part in the work of the American Heart Association, give the answers to troublesome questions about diseases of the heart and blood vessels and explain what can be done about them. The scope is wide covering interesting chapters on the functions of the heart in sickness and health, the various kinds of heart ailments and the chances of getting them. Among the important topics covered are how much activity a person with heart diseases can engage in as well as the role of diet, drugs, exercise, rest and emotions and that of the newly discovered vital hormones cortisone and ACTH.

Throughout the work the authors have followed one policy, to explode various myths on what is America's No. 1 killer — heart disease — by answering certain basic questions. Is heart disease incurable, is it hereditary, is it brought on by high living, are dizziness and fainting sure signs of heart disease, should you give up normal activity if you have a heart murmur, should you give up tobacco, alcohol and coffee, can women with heart disease safely bear children, are women less susceptible than men to heart disease? This what's what on your heart is definitely good reading for the millions.

'He Met Stalin'

THE panegyrists and detractors of Stalin are many but few have succeeded in giving a real impression of the man who was a force behind the Iron Curtain. Shaukat Usmani's Stalin is more than disappointing in this respect. One hardly gets a glimpse or two of Stalin behind his desk and at the Congress session of the Comintern; for the rest the title is just an excuse for recording the adventures of a hot-headed young Indian, who believes in the efficiency of force and arms to free his country from the shackles of foreign domination. With this end in view he makes his way twice to Moscow as a student in the early twenties and then again in the late twenties. It takes time and Stalin to convince him that as far as Indian revolutionaries were concerned they could write off any help from Soviet Russia in the form of weapons or equipment to fight the British. All of which sounds like a rather disappointing fairy tale than anything else. The author, a member of the Indian Communist Party, who was imprisoned for nearly seven years in India, displays an inordinate admiration for the Moscow of 1921 and for Stalin, the man of few words, all steel inside, who has left his imprint on modern times.

Hints To Leaders

THE author anonymous of this book, in the guise of the common man aims at focussing the attention of top-ranking leaders on the man-in-the-street's point of view regarding vital problems facing the Government and the country in the crucial five years after independence. The Common Man's letters addressed to the leaders and to the Press cover a wide range of subjects — food, refugees, the Indo-Pakistan dispute, poverty and illiteracy of the masses, inflation, black-marketing, corruption, group politics, leadership and democracy, classes and masses, students and discipline. In politics the Common Man stands for humanity, for consideration of the plight of suffering refugees, against politics high and low; on the problem of growing more food, he once again stands for the masses against the rich who should have been forced to grow their own food instead of enjoying the fruits of others without contribution of their own; on mad capitalism running amuck he is even more definite; his exhortations to leaders are almost endless. The letters arranged chronologically year by year tend to be repetitive, trite and platitudinous and often fail to convince.

—P. D.

Bombay Parsee Panchayat

The bulky volume of 743 pages, published by the Parsee Panchayat, Bombay, containing a detailed account of the work done by various religious and charity Funds administered by the Panchayat, as well as the Funds of the Parsees of the mofussil, for four years (1947 to 1950) provides interesting reading. Its great importance to future chroniclers cannot be gainsaid.

—A. K.

Encouragement

"I believe business is picking up."

"Booked some orders today?"

"No, but I had several civil answers."

"I FINALLY GOT ME A MAN"

—Loring in "The Providence Journal".

'StoneWalls'

AUSTRALIAN ART PRODUCTION

BURRADOO, a very small place in New South Wales, with a population of 231, has, surprisingly, a private printing press — and from this press has issued a slim, handsome handset volume.

The book sets out to record, briefly, the buildings of Berrima, a neighbouring town — and through these buildings, something of its history, which is an interesting one. It does it in two ways — firstly through fine, bold engravings, which are a delight in themselves; and secondly, through the text, in what is really a sketch form — a dangerous medium to attempt what the authoress, Mary Quick, had in mind. For she has not recorded factually only. Those who want facts alone, can have them, for they are there; but they may be dissatisfied with the allusive, somewhat uneven selection the writer makes of her total impressions of the historical situation. It was difficult task she set herself because of her chosen factors of space and form. She does not present merely a plain segment of history, but one seen personally through the eyes of a writer concerned with the rhythm and consiseness of good prose. She sees things poetically, and with a sense of drama. Where she succeeds, the effect is good. Where she does not quite succeed — for the failure is never complete — it is somewhat top-heavy. The manner is sometimes too weighty for the subject, or for the segment of the subject which is presented. And here manner and form come into conflict. The book is only 36 pages, which makes immediate re-reading no hardship, and in the case of STONE WALLS, sometimes re-reading leaves one in agreement with the writer's method. There are points in the book which tease the mind of anyone with an analytical approach to writing. The fact that they occur at all is a compliment to Mary Quick. 'Her STONE WALLS is an interesting and artistic experiment both from the point of view of production and of content. The edition is limited to 150 copies.

'STONE WALLS' by Mary Quick. Burradoo, NSW. Juniper Press, A45.

Futile Search For The Mountain Quail

BIRD-WATCHING IN INDIA HAS MANY THRILLS

DILLON RIPLEY, the famous American ornithologist had been to India last year in search of the Mountain Quail, a rare species now practically extinct. Though he could not bag it he took with him rare specimens of Nepal birds to the Peabody Museum in U.S.A. His latest book "Search for the Spiny Babbler" throws light on the thrills of bird-watching.

DO you like long-stemmed pink and red roses—in flight? The author of 'Flamingo Hunt' (Hammond and Hammond, 10s. 6d.) was drawn to the swampy, soggy, mostly uninhabited and partly unexplored island of Andros, in the Bahama group, because he had heard that there he would find flamingo rookeries, the single eggs on towers of mud, and aesthetic visions of the vermilion clouds of judgment day, writes Oswell Blackeston in John O'London's Weekly.

Paul A. Zahl was rewarded on Andros with the vision, especially in the setting sun; for although the basic feather colouring is attributable to pigment, additional flamingo hues are produced by the iridescence "of minute prisms built into the microscopic structure of the feather." And once a flock of birds literally brushed over his hair like a cataract of blood; and once, when he was trying to catch pre-flighters and mark them, he was attacked by a red blizzard.

Optical Effects

Apart from noting optical effects, the author made many original observations about the habits of the spectacular birds; and he traced down reasons for the decline in the flying rose population with the skill of a detective. The poverty of the islanders is of course an obvious reason.

Pliny records that flamingo tongues were a favourite Roman dish; and starving islanders have the same opinion.

More dramatically, Mr. Zahl met a native who had worked at Nassau as an R.A.F. mechanic.

To discourage sabotage, all the native mechanics who had assembled a plane were carried on trial flights; so Mr. Zahl's mechanic had flown hundreds of times over Andros. He told the bird-watcher how pilots had found a disastrous pleasure in chasing flamingoes.

Such tragedy is offset by countless good things. Our author introduces us to his characterful guide who cursed his son with the worst curse of all: "I prays you has a bahd, bahd mot'er-in-law." He amuses us with his love adventure with the dusky lady who remarked sorrowfully, "God do only two wrong thing in His whole life: He make de coloured people black and He make Andros."

He discourses on pirates and how the term buccaneer comes from the West Indian sun-and-smoke method of curing meat, boucaning."

He has anecdotes about crabs, sponges and the mangrove fruit which, while still on the parent plant, sends out a green root that points, daggerlike, at the mud below.

Bird-Watching Thrills

Birds, then, are not the exclusive excitement of this flowing, easy-to-read narrative. Even bacteria are not neglected. The author pays particular attention to halophiles, a unique bacteria which is not sterilized by concentrated salt. The author is prompted to wonder if there can be any connection between the pink of halophile-tinted water, which flamingoes drink, and the pink of the feeders' plumage.

So this book reveals the genuine thrill of bird-watching. I used to be bewildered when a friend told me he was going to spend his week-end "watching shovellers." I am now ready to reply, "I don't see what else you could do."

Specimens Of Birds

Brian Hodgson, a clerk of the British East India Company, collected over nine thousand specimens of birds in Nepal between 1821 and 1843. Since then the specimens have become worn and discoloured. Dillon Ripley, author of 'Search for the Spiny Babbler' (Gollancz, 14s.), thought it time that a new ornithological expedition was made to remote Nepal. He was right; and he brought back much more than the invaluable collection contributed to the Peabody Museum.

He explains in his excellently written book how much the bird-catcher depends on luck. Yet luck is often a gift. Dr. Ripley always seemed to find the rare bird in his hand. Naturally, there were accidents. One day a companion brought in a new species which afterwards turned out to be a known bird with its tail shot away. And, naturally, there were obstacles: porters who used the complaints about food which started the Indian Mutiny, and hazards of bears, mountains and rivers foaming like meringues. But on the whole, the expedition was a triumphant success.

Extinction Of Species

A well-timed one, too; for the deforestation may bring the extinction of many species. Dr. Ripley, who found the almost mythical Sping Babbler, could no longer bag a Mountain Quail. Nevertheless, his book has a separate and miraculous index of birds of Nepal. It has made me determined that I will no longer be content with the idea that all birds who do not go around shouting their names like the cuckoo are mere pedantry.

The other index is rich with enviable memories; vistas of Everest, the musical-comedy palace at Katmandu with its room of distorting mirrors, the fighting carp, and "potted lamas" fashioned from the ashes of holy men.

Wild Elephant Chase

Birds win our sympathy because we think of them as small spirits that appeal to us, in sky-pure voices, for protection; but Heinrich Oberjohann, author of 'Wild Elephant Chase' (Dobson, 15s.), would ask us to spare some tenderness for a long living giant.

Actually, he was a special kind of hunter. He wanted to bring back alive, from the shores of Lake Chad, baby elephants for Hagenbeck who traded wild animals throughout the world. His job forced him into an exceptional relationship with the herd: he had to travel with them and study the in-

(Continued on Page 20 Col. 4)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers

I LIKE sweets, you like sweets, everybody likes sweets, writes Devendra Kumar. Sugar makes things sweet. The fruits have also got sugar. Almost everything that is sweet has got sugar in it. There are different kinds of sugar. The sugar in grapes and other sweet fruits is very good. They call it 'glucose.'

This sugar gives you energy as soon as you take it. Other sugars are complex; they are to be broken down into glucose for assimilation in our body. When tennis champions and athletes get exhausted in the middle of the game, a glucose cube helps them to regain strength. So these simple sugars like glucose are always better than complex ones called 'sucrose'.

The white sugar that we usually use is made from sugar-cane juice, which you know, is sweet. This is a complex sugar. Cane juice is boiled and boiled, till a thick syrup is got. It is allowed to crystallise. Crystals appear and they are white and pure. They are separated by mechanical means. This is our white sugar. What is left of the juice is called 'molasses.'

Somehow we are not able to get the good things of the cane juice in our sugar. The simple and energy-giving sugars, such minerals as iron, calcium and phosphorus and certain vitamins like A and B are lost in white sugar. Experts and doctors say that this sugar is injurious to health as it takes up many good things of other foods that we take, in breaking itself into simpler sugars.

Sweet Gur

The consumption of white sugar has increased tremendously. Previously we were not using sugar so much. We used to take jaggery instead. In Hindustani we call it 'Gur.' Villagers still use it. It is available everywhere and can be prepared by the village people themselves.

On being analysed by scientists it was found that Gur retained all the good things that we missed in sugar. It has iron—the deficiency of which causes anaemia, calcium—so necessary for growth of our bones, phosphorus—the thing we get from the milk for body-building, and certain vitamins too. It helps the body to fight against disease, and so it is called a protective food.

Though in sweetness Gur is comparatively less, it contains proteins, fats and energy-giving glucose to a great extent and is easily assimilable. Its flavour, you must have tasted, is delicious.

Gur can be made either from cane juice or from juices taken from trees of the palm-family. The Gur from the latter source is called Palm-Gur, and is still better. Palmyra, cocoanut and date are all sugar-yielding palms. Here also the juice is thickened by evaporation, but instead of crystallising the complex sugar, the Gur is made by stirring thoroughly, evaporating the water and cooling it. This trade is carried on in villages and gives employment to poor villagers.

We can replace white sugar by Gur. In milk and tea and sweets, we all like so much, we can add Gur instead of sugar. This will give us health and our villages prosperity, and will save a national waste. For these reasons, even if in the beginning we may not like it so much, we ought to develop our taste for Gur. The colour in Gur is not due to impurities but due to iron and other health-giving ingredients.

So the sweets we like should not only be good to taste and sight but also to our body. It is felt that foods are best when they are in the natural or least manipulated state. White crystalline sugar made in the mills is the worst, village-made jaggery or Gur better, and cane-juice and unfermented palm-nira the best.

TETE-A-TETE

Miss Diane Tanner, a student of the University of Minnesota speaking with Balkan-ji-Bari General Secretary Shri Shewak Bhojraj.

BRIGHT KID

Dipak Anantrai of Jamnagar Balkan-ji-Bari.

The Book-Worm

Definition:—A book-worm is a small creature that goes through the pages of a book with a velocity more than that of the "Frontier Mail."

Occurrence:—It does not occur freely in nature but is only found in the compounds of certain colleges and schools—sometimes under the shade of a huge tree situated near the school or college. As a rule, book-worms are found sitting in a large number on the first bench in a class room, owlishly peeping at the teacher through their old-fashioned, half-broken and almost opaque spectacles. They take down notes as quickly as newspaper reporters take down the speech of a "Minister."

Preparation:—1. Ordinarily it is prepared in the laboratory by heating "one normal man with a few grammes of book-powder, oxidation takes place, and a book-worm of normal strength is obtained. 2. On a commercial scale it is prepared by mixing classnotes and book-powder in diffused sure light, when a buzzing sound like that of the bees is produced, and a book-worm is obtained.

Properties:—1. It can be easily recognised by its pale and pimpled face, and the eyes are almost invisible. 2. It is an odourless, tasteless, motionless and noiseless substance. 3. It has the property of buzzing like bees when a book is placed near it. 4. It is highly reactive, especially towards a book. 5. It cannot react in the dark, so light is essential for its reaction. 6. Book-worms are not on good terms with their fellow book-worms. When they are brought together they repel each other as two bodies charged with the same kind of electricity.

Laboratory Test—1. A book-worm is found to be very irritable. 2. Heat a book-worm in the "Examination Furnace," its life-blood readily evaporates, and pale, pimpled, short-sighted substance known as "marks" is obtained. 3. If a book-worm is brought to a playground it is highly terrified and vanishes quickly.

Uses:—It is of great use to schools and colleges for raising the pass percentage in "University Examinations."

—*KRISHNA KUMAR BHALLA.*

Contentment

One honest John Tompkins, a hedger and ditcher,
Although he was poor did not want to be richer;
For all such vain wishes in him were prevented
By a fortunate habit of being contented.

Jane Taylor.

They Made Ends Meet

For two years men have been at work on the new Woodhead tunnel through the Pennines, which will eventually replace the twin tunnels on the main railway line between Sheffield and Manchester. Engineers have operated from either end, and by means of a shaft from the centre; and the pilot tunnel is now complete.

The tunnel is three miles 66 yards long, but when the two ends were linked the other day the error in alignment was found to be only three-sixteenths of an inch. This pilot tunnel will now be enlarged and lined with concrete, and the project should be completed this year.

Bird's-Eye View

On a farm at Crowland, Lines, 300 poultry were fitted with rose-coloured spectacles. It was one of the most unusual sights, or should we say spectacles, ever seen on a poultry farm.

They were of the pince-nez type, clipped on, with plastic lenses angled to prevent the birds seeing directly ahead, although allowing downward and side vision.

The idea of it all—and it was successful—was to prevent fighting and cannibalism among the birds. Apparently, seeing life through rose-coloured spectacles is as good for birds as for human beings.

AMERICAN VISITOR AMONG BARI KIDS

Miss Diane Tanner (standing fourth from right) at the Grant Road Balkan-ji-Bari.

Balkan-ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be glad to receive also your short contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, etc., written on one side only of the paper. Please do write to him something, anything. So long!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Futile Search For The Mountain Quail

(Continued from Page 19, Col. 5)

fants' feeding habits so that later he could act as baby-sitter to small giants. His vigilance taught him to respect elephantine intelligence.

He tells a queer story of how he tracked an invisible herd through the immense reeds at the margin of the lake to a place near the bank where—they vanished.

There, right in front of me, was the place where the herd had stood; here, only a minute ago, there were two hundred elephants—and now they had all vanished into thin air. No matter how often I circled the place, I could not find a single track leading off from it.

As a conjuring trick, it would humble a Tibetan fakir. Later, Mr. Oberjohann was able to watch elephants repeating the trick. Sensing the presence of an enemy, the herd left its resting place on the bank by walking 'backwards' into the reeds. So the whopping footprints only led to the spot and not away from it!

The dangers of elephant-napping were colossal. The natives warned that if you rob a mother elephant of her child, she will return at night for a terrible vengeance. After some of the nocturnal battles, the author was unable to recognize the voices of constant companions as they were so altered by fear.

Still, one's pity must be for the elephants. They were the only beasts who needed no lairs. Until men appeared at gun-range, elephants wandered free: now they have to learn new habits to survive. The elephant does not want to spend sleepless and violent nights or to live in swamps: the great monsters are simply trying to avoid the little monsters with guns.

There are many other astonishing discoveries in this book, such as how elephants communicate; and there are many amazing sights, all of which should remind us of the elephant's large heart.

Mr. Oberjohann has certainly made a considerable addition to elephant lore, a vast subject for which the life of the observer must always be so much shorter than that of the observed.

Topographical

Now if we want to pay homage to the great voyagers who opened up the lands of strange beasts and birds, we can, with N. J. Berril, sail with Columbus and Cook, Humboldt and Scott. 'Journey Into Wonder' (Gollancz, 13s. 6d.), which reconstructs the great voyages, is packed with such a wealth of dramatic information and stimulating speculation that it makes nonsense of the Law of Parsimony. I would say. Buy this book or be sold down the river.

What of exploration nearer home? What of the curious plants of Wicken Fen, the unexpected architectural delights of Wisbech, the adorable eccentrics of Fenland culture? In 'Cambridgeshire' (Blackie, 10s. 6d.) Olive Cook brings imagination and scholarship to the wonderful answers. Her work is a model of the inspiring topographical guide.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Domain of music in North—Two sides of composition—Valuable legacy ignored—Against Dhruvapad pioneers—Tribute to Amir Khushru—Indian art tradition in China—In the world of theatre—Safeguard against synthesis.

The domain of Indian arts during the pre-British days has been explored by several scholars, but serious attempt has yet to be made to view every art in its proper perspective and in relation to others. A comprehensive survey made without reservation or prejudice will change the face of history of this period which marks the last glorious phase of different arts.

Group Interests

Since the approach was made to every art separately and not necessarily through the correct angle, much of art was missed in the course of search for it. Then tendency to take a detached view, which is still current, had led to omission of the all-round study of any art and of the link between it and other arts. Much harm was done by the Western outlook and definitions by which the inquiry was guided. In the North, music, for instance, has a tale of woes to tell.

Confusion about music was created by ill-informed writers and musicians. It has been accentuated by some parties bent upon furthering their sectional or group interests, which are detrimental to the future of the art of music as a whole. While the Southern school has adherents who are fully conscious of the values of the music tradition and of everything connoted by it, the Hindustani school is made to yield itself to different interpretations which are put on it.

Theory And Practice

Music is governed by treatises whose authors might not have been practising musicians. The tradition to codify theories and fundamentals of music from time to time had continued almost until the country lost its freedom. Within the few centuries preceding the foreign rule several treatises were composed. On the other side, the practice of music was said to have been guided by the principles followed by a few ancient schools.

It is not known whether there was any co-ordination between the practice of music and the theoretical works composed particularly during this period. The task of analysing and interpreting the theoretical works which are in the manuscript as well as printed form was left for the late Pandit Bhatkhande and it was accomplished by him successfully. He has left in his writings and interpretations a brilliant exposition which is intended to be the basis of the Hindustani school of music.

"Court Music"

As a practical art, music was continued by Muslims and Hindus mostly as a hereditary profession. The survivals of such music families have still retained music as a precious legacy and have continued the traditional master-to-pupil system of teaching. This music is in a large measure, secular in the sense that it was patronised by Muslim and Hindu rulers. The tradition of "Court Music" has now almost come to an end with the retirement of the princely order.

Composition from the point of view of Indian music can be of two types as it implies creation of new tunes or talas and composition of songs. Musicians who were vocalists and in some cases music poets have to be counted in the latter category. The fund left by such musicians of the later period has come to be recognised as classical music. It excludes other classical types which do not bear the stamp of court or apparent secularity.

Against Dhruvapads

The contemporary sects have dogmatically proclaimed the court or secular type as the whole of music. Some of their torch bearers have narrowed down this music to the stereotyped khyal singing which is their stock-intrade. In order to establish its antiquity, they have been struggling hard to fix its origin somewhere in the thirteenth century while glorifying Mohomedshah Rangile and his court musicians as pioneers of music. The case made out by them needs to be verified before it is accepted as historical truth. Six hundred years' period ending with the eighteenth century was the age of Dhruvapad singing which was then recognised as the classical school. Dhruvapad including Dhamars were composed and sung in the temple as well as in the court. In the rank of composers, there were saints and devotees in a large number who were music-poets as well as vocalists. Musicians and particularly the Ashta sadhkhas of the Vaishnavites sect have left a valuable legacy of music which is a caviare to the anti-Dhruvapad musicians.

Invidious Treatment

The district of Vraj and Moghal Capital were the centres of the golden age of classical music—the Dhruvapad type, and there was an intimate link between the musicians of the court and temple. Compositions of the saint musicians were freely taken up and sung by court musicians of the later period. In the present age, prejudice has been ingeniously fostered against the devotional music of the high classical type. Propagandists have spared Tansen for the honour to which he is entitled, although the keit-motif of his music was devotion and his style was Dhruvapad. It may be noted that Tansen was introduced in one of the articles as the originator of khyals.

Soordas and Govindswami who were contemporary to Tansen and were composers and musicians of high abilities are superciliously styled by some khyal singers as makers of bhajans, while Sadarang, who too was a composer of songs and musician and who appeared much later on the scene is worshipped by them as an idol. One fails to understand the logic which lies behind such an invidious classification of composers and musicians.

It was the Dhruvapad music which had provided material in abundance to painters of the Rajput an other schools. Dhruvapad was the background of pure Kathak dance. Music was thus linked with poetry, painting and dance. Foreigners have discussed the technique and theories of music, but they have discarded its wordings. They have missed poetry in music and therefore much of art in it; and poetry is also overlooked today by musicians and the average type compositions of devotee-musicians are regarded by literary scholars as recitations, although they are not in the matrical form, and they are treated by propagandists among musicians as bhajans to be rendered in a haphazard manner. This is the tragedy which has overtaken a valuable part of high classical music of the North.

SOORDAS

By J. M. Ahivasi

In Honour Of Khushro

The name of Hazrat Khwaja Amir Khushro stands out in prominence among the pioneers of cultural unity which was a unique achievement of India. The celebration of the anniversary which was organised in Delhi was a fitting tribute to him. As a poet, scholar and musician, Amir Khushro had naturally resorted to poetry and music as a means to achieve cultural unity, and he has a brilliant record of his creative work.

The contribution made by Amir Khushro to music has been acknowledged, but it needs to be properly appraised and recorded. The celebration should lead to dispassionate study of his writings and contribution to poetry and music. Delhi has remembered Amir Khushro. It should now work out a plan for celebration of the anniversaries of Haridas, Tansen and Soordas who were the pioneers of the present day music in the North. Delhi with the adjecent district of Vraj was the centre of music. It should, therefore, honour, every year, those by whom it was made a music centre.

Influence Of Indian Art

The resourceful Kansu Province in China has yielded, after fifty years, another rich harvest of relics of art. One hundred and fifty-seven hillside caverns which were discovered some time ago were found to contain sculpture and wall decorations belonging to the period between the fourth and seventh centuries A.D. The pieces of sculpture are said to be finer than any discovered so far.

Sculpture, which is Buddhist in content, reflects according to the expert opinion, a strong Indian influence. It is said to have been executed by artists from Central Asia some of whom might have migrated there from India. The possibility of such migration cannot be overlooked. Any way, the discovery furnishes additional evidence of the fact that this country's classic art tradition had spread far beyond its own frontiers. It is a reminder to India to undertake the task of constructing the story of Indian art from the earliest times with the help of relics wherever they are available. The National Museum must show Indian painting and sculpture in all the stages of development and distribution.

Theatre Without Veterans

The Indian theatre particularly the Bengali and Marathi has little to learn abroad so far as the histrionic art is concerned. A statement to this effect was made by one of those who attended as Indian delegates, the Fifth International Theatre Congress held at The Hague in Holland under the auspices of the UNESCO. Now the point to be ascertained is whether there is anything which should be counted as India's contribution to the world theatre.

The achievements of the Indian theatre in its various regional forms are not reviewed, and they cannot be reviewed as long as even the veterans of the professional stage are left out of the present theatrical movement. Veterans are the people who know much about the Indian theatre which has behind it history of over one hundred years. They were the people who had given shape and distinctive character to Indian drama in the various regions and had established a theatrical tradition, but leaving them aside, the amateur stage which has come to stand on the soil which was cultivated by them has arrogated to itself the right to speak on behalf of India and to select delegations. Discrimination exercised in the theatre world has to be deprecated as it is detrimental in the future of Indian drama.

TANSEN

By J. M. Ahivasi

No More Orientalism

Professor Sakakibara, Director of a dance school in Tokyo, visited Bombay recently. He is reported to have observed that he was trying to evolve further the Japanese dance forms on the basis of the study of dance in other oriental countries. Japanese are most welcome to develop their dance in the manner which they might choose, but Professor Sakakibara should have advised Indian artistes whose goal is the synthesis of oriental arts to study thoroughly the principles and technique of the classical dance of their own country, so that Indian dance might at least preserve its integrity in future.

Orientalism which has done enough harm to Indian arts particularly dance is still casting its ugly shadow on the art Domain of India. The Indian dance must grow on its own lines and retain its basic technique and distinctive character all throughout. It is not difficult to anticipate what the socalled synthesis would turn out to be in the hands of ill-informed or half-baked artistes. The best safeguard against the danger of synthesis is the thorough study which is a pet aversion to the adventurers who aspire to emerge overnight as exponents of India arts.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

COMMUNITY PROJECT WORKS MIRACLE

Masses Respond To Rural Drive In Kolhapur

HOW a Project Administration functions merely as a catalytic agent, stirring to action the people who possess all the elements necessary for all-round development is evident to any visitor who visits the Kolhapur Project Area and chats with the local people.

The Project Area, which is a compact block of 540 sq. miles, comprises 242 villages (106 in Karvir Taluka, 102 in Panhala Mahal, nine each in Kagal Taluka and Bawada Mahal, five in Radhanagar Taluka and eleven in Hatkanangale Taluka).

The Gramsevaks

Leadership apart, which the Kolhapur Project Area has in the experienced officers and social workers, the most vital link in the Project Administration is the Gramsevak, who as the name suggests, is the servant of the people. The Gramsevak lives among the people, tries to understand their viewpoint and prepares their minds to undertake development work. In fact, he is their friend and adviser rolled into one. As such, Gramsevaks were carefully selected and trained for a period of three months at the Extension Training Centre, which is being run at Kolhapur under the auspices of the Ford Foundation. Each Gramsevak is placed in charge of four to five villages with headquarters at a central place, which is also earmarked for intensive development.

Three Weirs

A weir-cum-bridge, is a special feature of Kolhapur District. Said to be the first of its kind in India, this is a masonry weir, with wooden needles and R.C.C. slab so as to provide means of communication as well. Two such weirs were constructed at Sangrul on River Kumbhi and at Bachni on River Dudhganga on co-operative lines even before the Project scheme had started. The Project Administration has now sanctioned long-term loans to the co-operative societies concerned. Nine more such weirs are proposed to be erected in the Project Area at a cost of about Rs. 20,00,000.

Sites for all the nine weirs have been fixed, and foundations have been laid of two of them, one at Yeoluj in Panhala Mahal and the other at Punal-Tirpan. The Yeoluj-Porle weir would cost about Rs. 1,58,000 and the Punal Tirpan weir about Rs. 2 lakhs. Both the weirs are on River Kasari. The foundation of a third weir on River Bhogavati to be constructed by the Public Works Department was laid near Haldi.

Besides these bigger irrigation schemes, 91 kutcha bandharas and one pucca bandhara have already been completed. Twenty tanks were repaired, cleaned and dredged.

The problem of drinking water supply is also receiving urgent attention of the Project Administration. While 41 wells have been repaired, 150 cleaned and disinfected and seven deepened, plans and estimates have been prepared for digging 20 new wells. One well has already been constructed and work is in progress on three more. Here again, the great efforts made by the Tikpurli in deepening a well by 20 feet through rocky soil deserves a mention.

Educational Drive

The schools in this area are generally housed in temples, chavdis, etc. Naturally, accent had to be given on provision of independent buildings for schools. School buildings, comprising 300 rooms, are proposed to be built in the area. Eleven school buildings (26 rooms) have already been completed or nearing completion, while construction work is in progress on 19 more buildings (53 rooms). Preliminary work for constructing school buildings is proceeding in 33 more villages. All the school buildings have pucca stone walls and each room costs from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500, the Project funds providing Rs. 1,000 and the rest coming in as voluntary contributions in the form of cash and/or labour. In addition, roads leading to the schools and play grounds are built by the people themselves.

The project authorities have, however, promised as a bait to contribute Rs. 1,500 per room, provided the villagers showed extraordinary interest in other types of development activities also.

Attempts are also being made to increase the number of school-going children and already the number had gone up by over 400 in 32 villages. Besides 30 chavdis, temples and public places were repaired, one temple-cum-public place newly-built and two new bazaars started.

All lands required for schools, roads and wells were given by the people free of charge. However, poor agriculturists will be given some land in exchange from Government lands.

The Project Administration is also paying attention to social education and provisions of educational and recreational facilities to the grown-up. Already it has strted 32 social education classes, one of them being for women only. Sangrul boasts of as many as 11 social education classes which are being attended by about 300 adults. Besides, there are six voluntary schools in the area. The Project has also opened seven reading rooms, two libraries and three gymnasia, repaired eight gymnasia and organised 18 sports clubs one Balvikas mandal and 20 excursions by students. Besides there are 155 vikas mandals, three Gramsevak dals and three Mahila-mandals. Other recreational activities include bhajan mandalis (130), staging of dramas (3), tamashas in fairs (18) and film shows (13).

Sanitation

Cleanliness is next to Godliness and this maxim is being given full play in the Project Area. The Gramsevaks are literally after the villagers to keep all the public places and roads and their own houses clean. A casual visit to Chikhli or Shiye would convince any one that this is so. So far, 428 soak pits, 77 urinals, three 'Gopuri' latrines (preparing manure out of night soil) 28 vikas (Smokeless) chulas, 68 trench latrines and 69 cow-dung pits have already been constructed in the Project Areas. Haldi, where the Project was inaugurated on October 2 last, leads in Gopuri latrines. The Gramsevaks ensure that the villages under their jurisdiction are kept always clean. Once a week, the whole village is cleaned and the refuse is taken outside the village and composted. At Shiye, a row of pits can be seen on its outskirts.

The Veterinary and Animal Husbandary section of the Project Administration, which is headed by a Veterinary Officer, proposes to open a full-fledged veterinary dispensary-cum-artificial insemination centre at Kolhapur for the purpose of this Project Area. Recently, two veterinary dispensaries were opened at Beed, in Karvir Taluka, and at Kotoli, in Panhala Mahal.

Livestock

The Project Administration is also paying attention to cattle-breedling and sheep and poultry farming. A local farmer of Karbawadi, Shri Nagoji Subhanji Chindge, has taken lead in starting a poultry farm. Already, survey of all premier cows and breeding bullocks has been made. As for sheep farming, local people are being taught to improve their local sheep and goats, while Raibag Farm sheep are proposed to be introduced in all the three blocks of the Project. The Government Poultry Farm had been taken over by this project and given for management to the Extension Training Centre. Improved breed is to be introduced in all the villages of the Project.

A cottage hospital has already been opened in one of the blocks of the Project and the other two blocks will have such hospitals. There is also a scheme for organising 30 village maternity homes at the central villages.

There is also a proposal to open a mobile hospital.

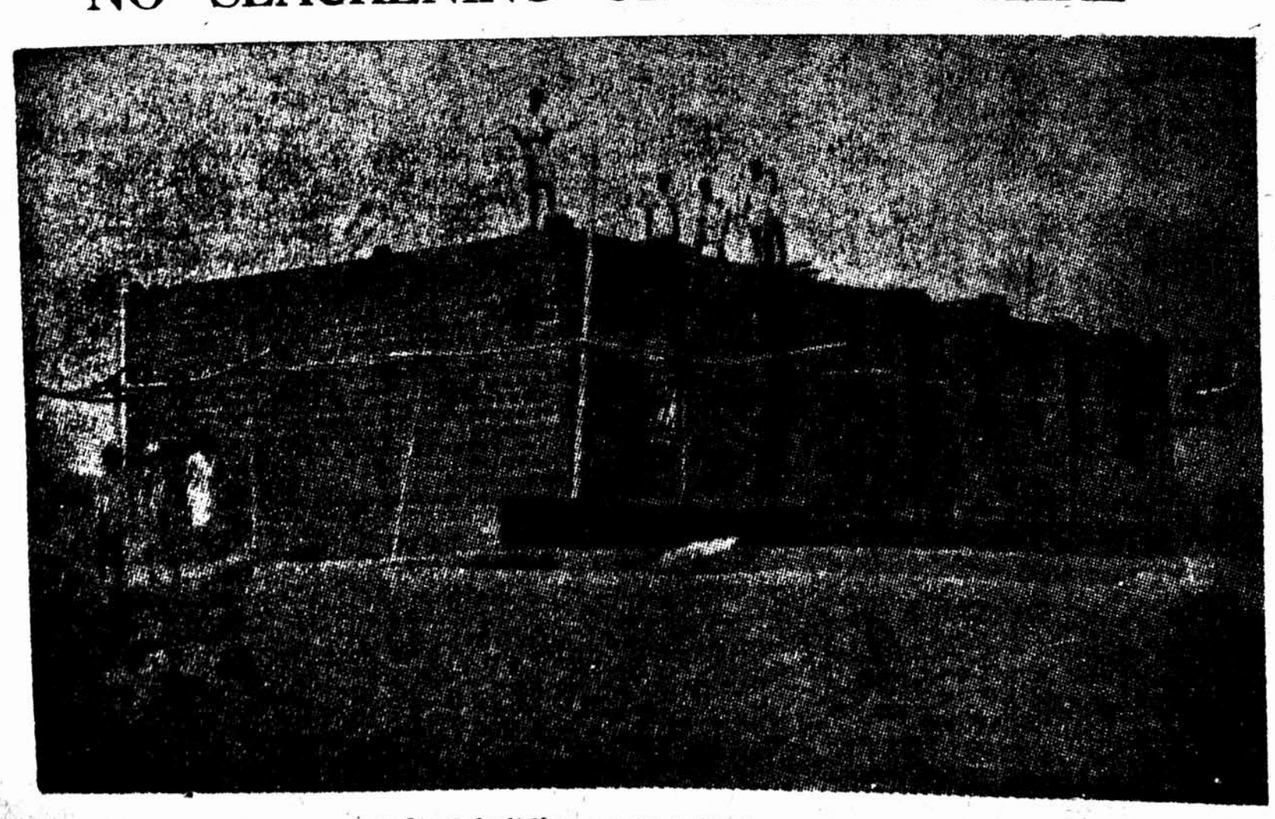
The 'Palak Day'

A notable feature of the activities in the Kolhapur Project Area is the observance of a 'Palak Day' once in a week in every village. By no means it is an innovovation; such a day is being observed in this area for a pretty long time and the present development of the area owes much to it. On a particular day every vilage. By no means it village has to send one of its members on any community work that may be in progress or in lieu thereof to pay a Re. 1 as wages for the person to be employed in his place.

At some places, there is what is known as 'Musthi Fund' which means collections of foodgrains by people's contributions of handful of grains every time there is occasion to grind foodgrains in the house.

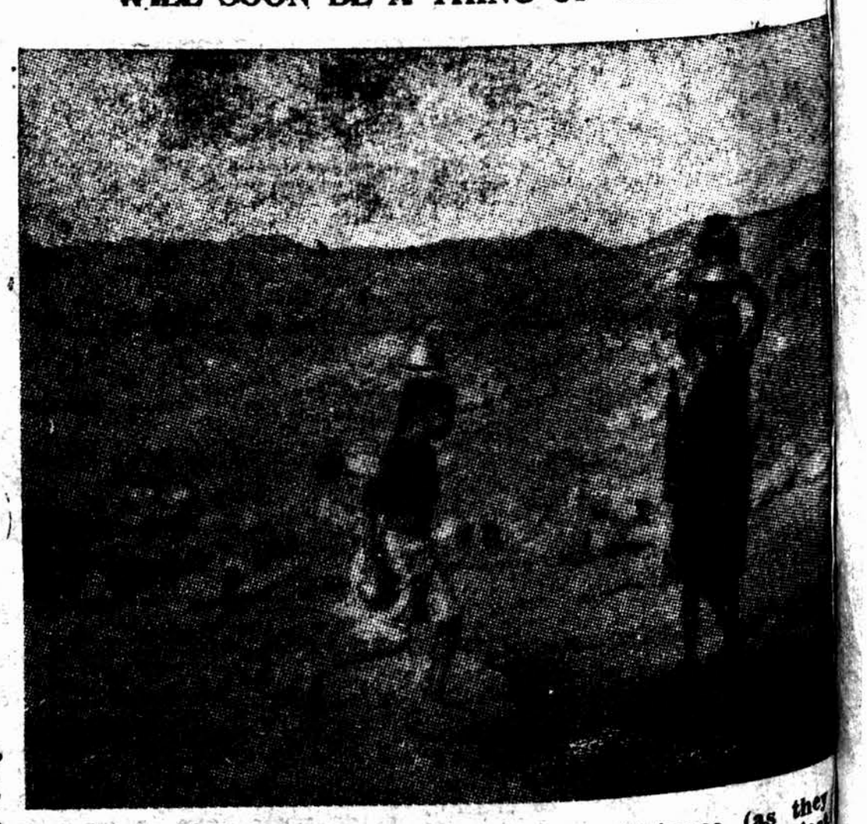
At Shiye the villagers have already collected substantial quantity of foodgrains. Whenever any villager is in difficulty a loan is given to him in foodgrains out of this fund, which is returnable in kind with interest thereon also in kind. At Sangrul there is a 'Mushti Fund Reading Room', which owes its existence to the Mushti Fund.

NO SLACKENING OF EFFORT HERE



School building of Haladi rises up rapidly.

WILL SOON BE A THING OF THE PAST



They may not have to fetch water from a distance (as they do above) when the programme of wells in the project scheme is implemented.

Where Police Are No Special Caste

"The whole theory of the police in Britain is based on the axiom that the police are no different from any other group of citizens. Indeed, they have very few powers indeed which are not also possessed by ordinary citizens. Their authority is based not on their powers, but on force, but upon public recognition that the interests of the police are also the interests of citizens and upon public co-operation with them. If a policeman is assaulted by a member of the public, he may take him to court. And if a member of the public is assaulted by a policeman, exactly the same processes of the law are open to him, to right any wrong committed. The police, after all, are merely members of the public dressed up in different clothes. To the British way of thinking, it is of the utmost importance that both police and the public should recognise this, as they do. It is fundamental to our police system that the police should not turn into a special caste with special privileges and so become resented by other citizens".
—Michael Davis on BBC.

Complexions For Sale

Women frequently called Professor George Burchett, London tattooist who died weeks back, to ask him: "How make me more beautiful."

He once told me: "Hundreds of women have come to me for changed complexions. I redden their lips, shade their eyes and elevate their eyebrows. I have put roses in cheeks that have never known a blush, and the tan of an African explorer on the face of a city bank clerk."

His art enabled him to change red noses white and white noses red. He did all this in addition to ordinary tattooing—the tracing of designs upon the human skin.

Mr. Burchett once received a visit from a man who had his name and address tattooed on his legs in no fewer than four different languages. The reason for his visit? He wanted his name tattooed in English on his right leg!

The man, a world-traveller, told him he was determined to be identified—in case he died in a remote part of the world—by whoever chanced to find his body!